

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

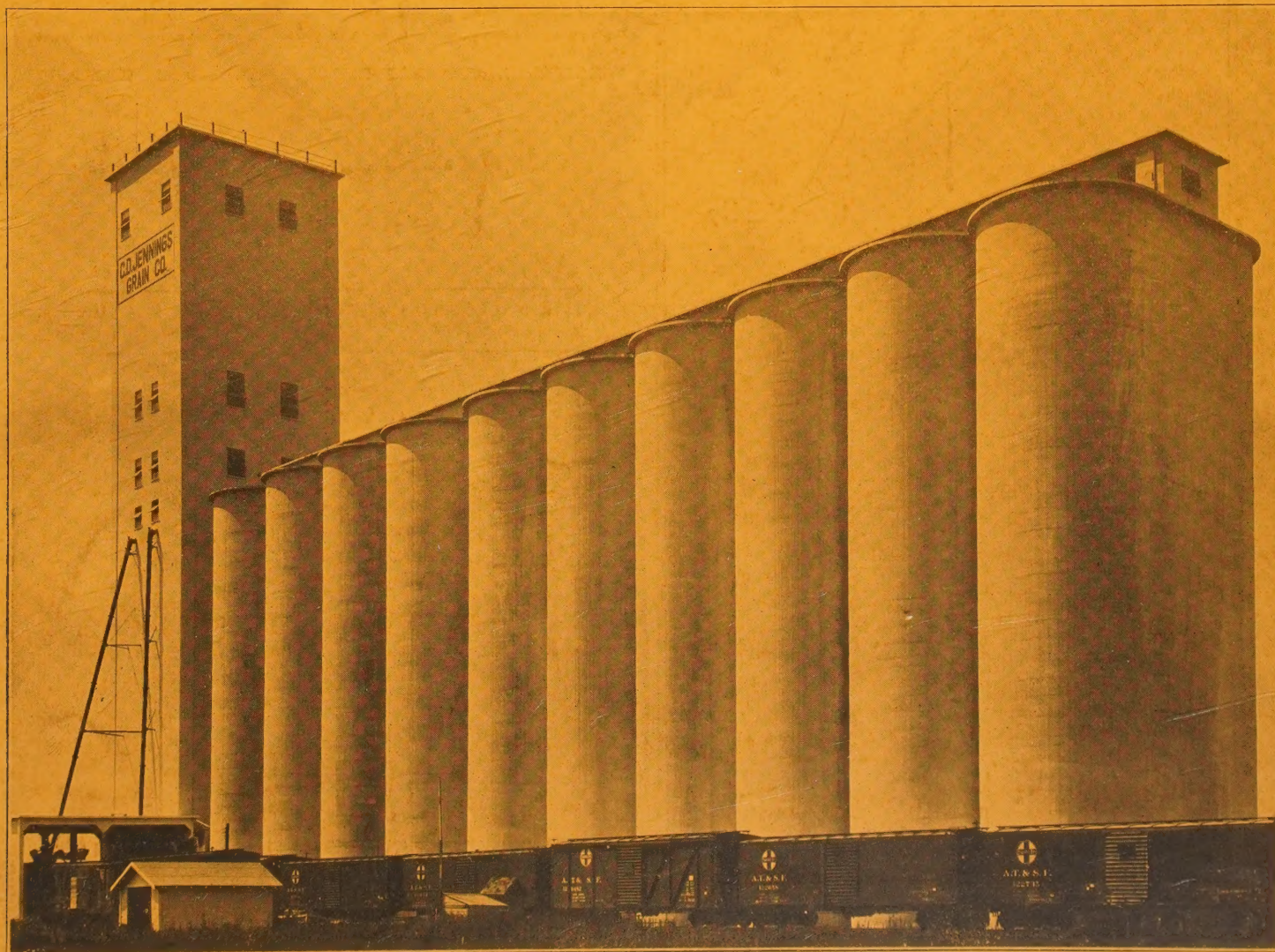
CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

In This Number

The Wisdom of the Farm Board
 Canadian Pool Quits
 The Wheat for Coffee Trade
 The Time Is Ripe for Vigorous Action Against Farm Board
 Standard Wheats of the Pacific Northwest
 Power Requirements for Grinding Vary With Grain
 One-Fourth to One-Third Wheat in Dairy Ration
 C. E. Wood Passes On

Reclaiming Cracked Wheat from Dockage
 Pools Hit Snag in State Warehouse Laws
 Thresher's Lien Per Bushel
 Reducing the Dust Explosion Hazard of Elevators
 Grain Mixtures for Dairy Cows
 Taxing Government Wheat
 Get the Government Out of Business
 Wants All Middlemen to Become Merchants
 Grading of the New Wheat
 Hijacking Methods of the Indiana Wheat Pool



1,000,000 bus. Reinforced Concrete Elevator of C. D. Jennings Grain Co., at Hutchinson, Kan.
 [For description see page 218]

THE MILLERS REVIEW
and FEED FORUM
WALTON BUILDING ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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(Continued on next page.)

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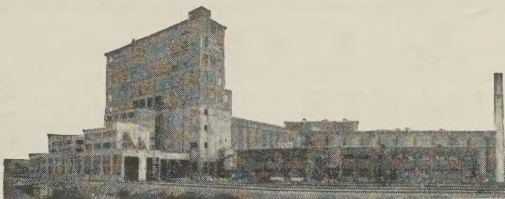
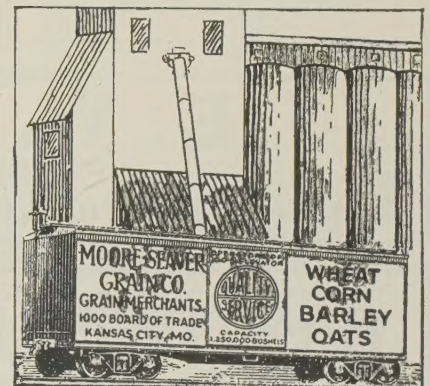
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This book provides ruled spaces for the convenient compilation of an hourly record of the market prices of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley. Each sheet is ruled for a week's quotations with spaces for every business day of the week. Printed on Goldenrod bond paper and bound in books of 60 sheets, over a year's supply, with heavy pressboard hinged covers, size 9½ x 11¾ inches. Order CND 97-5. Price, \$1.00, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 14 ozs.

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Consolidated

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Lewis Grain Corp.

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with an approved, efficient and economical insecticide through the use of **SUNCO WEEVIL KILLER** with our new, effective spraying process, reducing the cost of treating from **15% to 40%**.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

Still Holding Wheat and the Price is Sinking



From Kansas City Star

ARE YOU BUILDING STORAGE?

If so, whether to store your own requirements or to provide housing for the coming crop, the

Zeleny Thermometer System

should be specified and installed.

If you are going to store grains of any kind your profit depends on the number of bushels delivered out of storage in the same condition or better than when accepted for storage.

The Zeleny Thermometer System

needs no introduction or evidence to prove its value. It has thirty years of service in the largest elevators of the United States, as well as some of Canada's important mills and elevators to convince the most sceptical that it is today a most valuable and necessary adjunct in an elevator or mill having a storage capacity of a quarter of a million bushels or more, or less if grains are carried for long periods of time.

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will make money for you and it will surprise you as to its value in the many ways in which it will make your profits larger.

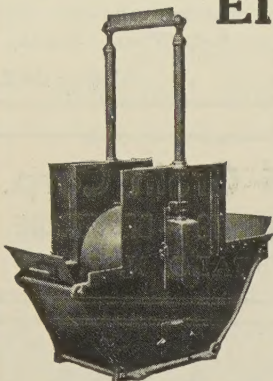
Write us or write anyone of the users of the system shown in our catalog number six. We will gladly furnish the catalog, and any name you may select from it will gladly tell you what the ZELANY SYSTEM has done for them.

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Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-chokeable, Automatic Takeups, 20" Diameter Pulley, Large Capacity.

Use Rubber Covered Cup Belt—It Pays

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CRAMER ELEVATORS

are preferred elevators because each is designed and built to fit the individual needs of the owners.

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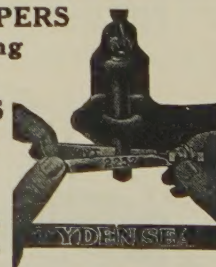
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|----------------------|------------------|
| _____ 19__ | |
| Bought of _____ | |
| Load of _____ | |
| Price _____ per cwt. | Gross _____ lbs. |
| Price _____ per bu. | Tare _____ lbs. |
| Driver—On. Off. | Net _____ lbs. |
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One-fourth actual size.

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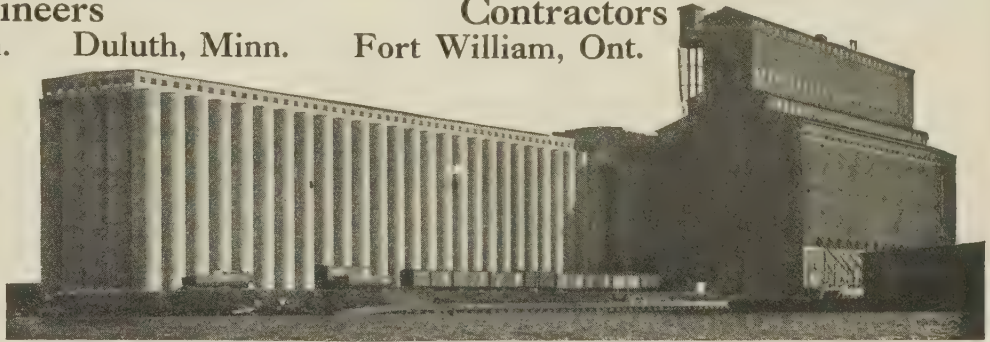
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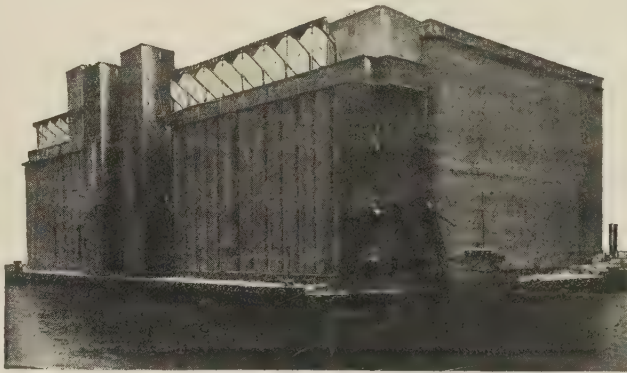
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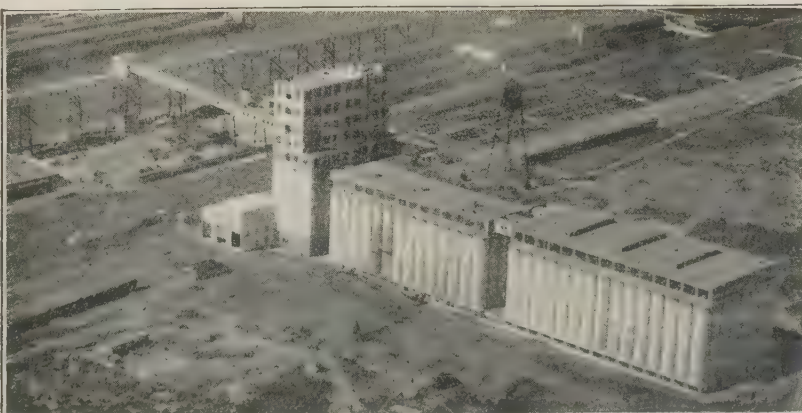
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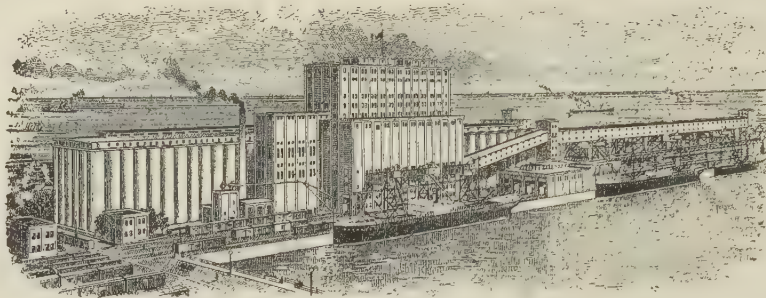
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Equipped with
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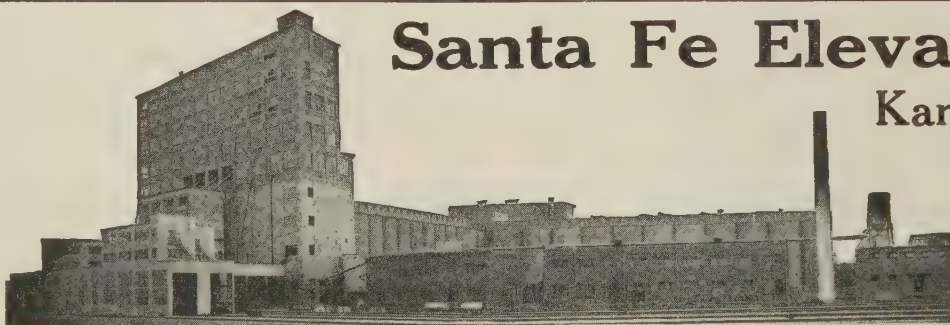
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Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

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30 Years' Successful Experience
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Contractors and Builders of
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Designers and Builders of modern,
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Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Originators of the Electric Dump Truck

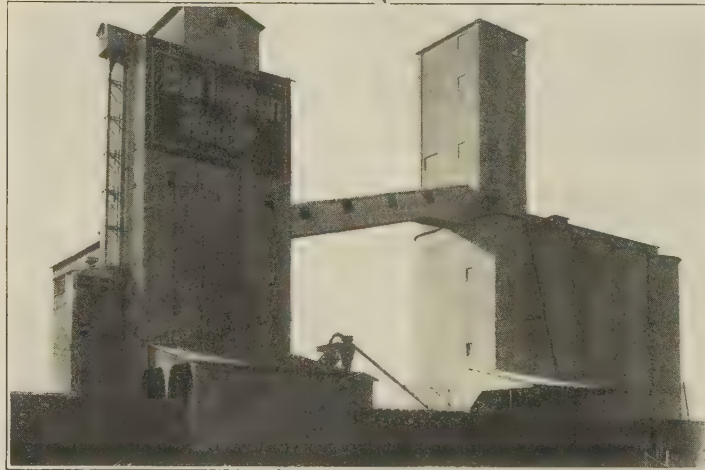
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GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

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DAILY NEWS PLAZA (21st Floor), CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Chalmers & Borton

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg.
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Engineers — Constructors
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Shipping Notices Duplicating

A convenient form for advising receivers of the grade, kind and weight of grain shipped.

Loaded into car—initials and number, seal numbers, at..... station on.....date; billed shipper's order notify.....; draft for \$.....; made through.....bank of..... to apply on sale of.....bushels made.....

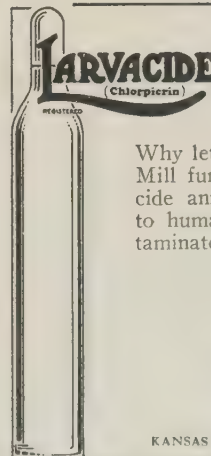
Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy pressboard, hinged covers, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ounces. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 75c; three copies, \$2.00, f. o. b. Chicago.

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332 S. La Salle St.

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Removes the Risk from Mill Fumigation

Why let your men step over the danger line during Mill fumigation, by using insidious gases? Larvacide announces its presence long before any risk to humans is possible. It likewise does not contaminate food products, nor form a fire risk.

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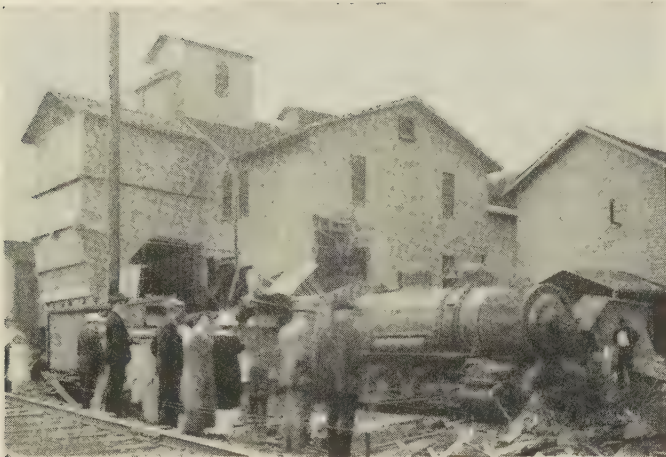
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For slight additional premium this kind of a loss and others caused by aircraft or motor truck may be included under your fire insurance in the

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MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

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1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1931 GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire and Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property. (DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)

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W. J. Shanard, V. P., Bridgewater, S. D. E. H. Moreland, Sec., Luverne, Minn.

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values

(Fourth Edition)

Is a book of 38 tables, which reduce any weight from 10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the value at any price from 50 cts. to \$2.39.

Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules in red, bushels and values in black. All figures are arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to expedite calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so compact and so convenient no Wheat Handler can afford to attempt to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

Printed on linen ledger paper, 40 pages, bound in vellum, size 9x11½ inches. Order Form 33X. Price, \$2, f. o. b. Chicago. Shipping weight, 1 lb.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

THE NEW MANLIFT

"RIDE-SAFE"

is now ready to insure you. Order today before your first trip up is the last one down!

"RIDE-SAFE"

Tells the story in the name. Its factor of safety exceeds anything on the market.

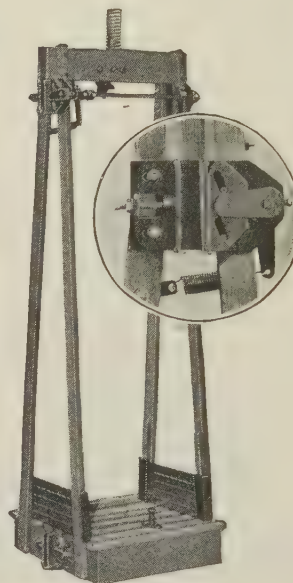
50 ft. Complete

\$75.00

Less Counterweight

\$65.00

You value your life many times this cost. Why risk it?



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LINK BELT SUPPLY CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS

Stirring Up the Hornets



From New York City Post

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

IOWA—18,000 bu. elevator for sale; on C. G. W. Ry. Complete sidelines and warehouses, also dwelling. Must settle estate. J. A. Olson, Clarion, Iowa.

Minn.—30,000 bus. well built elevator for sale, hopper and wagon scales, siding and coal trestle, main line Great Northern Ry. Osakis Mfg. Co., Osakis, Minn.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

NO. ILL.—Elevator for sale quick; only business at small station sells lumber, coal, building supplies. Must sell profitable business close estate. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Company, Sycamore, Ill.

INDIANA—30,000 bu. iron-clad elevator for sale. Fine territory; one of best county seat towns in Ind. Coal, grinding, feed and seeds. All equipment in good condition. Bargain if taken soon. No trades. Address 67R9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—Concrete Grain Tanks, 60,000 bushel capacity; located in best wheat section of state. Also five iron clad elevators within radius of fourteen miles. Concrete tanks for sale cheap to settle estate. Colburn Bros. Co., McPherson, Kans.

CENTRAL INDIANA—35,000 bus. iron-clad elevator for sale; on Big Four R. R.; good territory; no competition; grinding; feed; seed; fertilizer; fencing and coal yard equipped with conveyor. A bargain if taken soon. Write 67Q13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

ILLINOIS—Modern grain elevator for sale; 100,000 bushel capacity; Illinois Central R. R.; handles over 250,000 bushels annually; very best reason for selling; cash only—no trades. This elevator is located in Minonk, Ill.; Woodford County. If interested wire or write Al Meierhofer, Minonk, Ill.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

WESTERN IOWA—30,000 bu. elevator and feed mill for sale or lease; facilities for handling some coal. Write A. Fraser, Aurelia, Ia., for full information.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

ILLINOIS—60,000 bus. grain elevator for sale; in central part of state; only elevator in town; A. T. & S. F. R. R. No trades. Toluca Grain & Supply Co., Toluca, Ill.

IOWA—Grain elevator for sale; 20,000 bus. capacity; 11 bins; built in 1921; fully equipped; splendid grain territory; one other elevator; price \$6,400. Write Box A, Pomeroy, Iowa.

OKLA.—12,000 bu. elevator for sale in corn belt; coal and feed and hammer mill also; up-to-date hatchery 30,000 egg capacity in connection. For more information write E. C. Wegener, Minco, Okla.

GEORGIA—30,000 bushel iron-clad framed elevator, feed mill, sweet feed plant and 50 acres of land for sale; located in the heart of Georgia. Write for particulars. J. H. Farmer, Box 56, Dublin, Georgia.

ILLINOIS—Line of seven good elevators for sale in Edgar County. Storage capacity one million bushels. B. & O. and Nickel Plate billing. Price and details on request. Address 67R12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NORTH CENTRAL OHIO—17,000 bu. concrete and hollow tile elevator for sale; on Big Four R. R. Good trade in fertilizer, livestock, hay, coal and other sidelines. Good territory to draw from. Farmers Elevator Company, St. James, Ohio.

INDIANA—13,500-bus. iron-clad and cribbed elevator for sale; plant and machinery in first-class condition; good business; must sell to settle estate; only elevator in town; coal, feed and seeds. Wayne Co. Address 66L3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN STORAGE FOR RENT

NORTH WEST IOWA—Storage for rent, 10,000 sq. ft. floor space. A real distributing point for flour, feed, seeds, salt, etc. Trucking service to surrounding territory. Served by three railroads. Also 50,000 bu. grain storage available. Transits established. Central Grain Corp., Sheldon, Iowa.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL

CHICAGO—Elevator and feed mill complete for sale; operating; capacity 5 to 6 cars per day. Bargain. Write 65V7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners secure machines and engines which you want sell those for which you have no further use and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly **READ AND USE THEM.**

ELEVATORS WANTED

THREE FARMS in exchange for grain elevator. J. S. Coon, State Bank Bldg., Evanston, Ill.

WANT TO LEASE or buy for spot cash an elevator in the vicinity of the counties of Tippecanoe, Benton and Warren in Indiana. Please give particulars in first letter. P. O. Box 68, Sharpsville, Indiana.

FEED MILL OR ELEVATOR WANTED

FEED MILL OR ELEVATOR wanted in exchange for half section improved Colorado land. Good crop, stock and equipment included. Box 44, Arickaree, Colo.

MILLS FOR SALE

WISCONSIN—Custom flour and feed mill for sale; half price; reason for selling—old age. Information write Box 84, Phillips, Wis.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—An up-to-date Feed mill for sale with a modern residence adjoining. R. S. Freas, Milledgeville, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED

WANT A PARTNER to buy half interest in good grain and coal business. Only house in town. Write 67R13, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANT TO SELL an interest in a mixed feed mill in the prosperous San Joaquin Valley of California. Doing an excellent business. Write 67N1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

BUSINESS LOCATION for sale in the center of Frederick's business district. On B. & O. Railway siding, near B. & O. freight depot. A thoroughly equipped modern grain elevator and farm supply business; convenient for receiving and loading feed, grain, fertilizer or other commodities. About 8000 square feet floor space, strongly supported; 9000 bushel capacity storage bins, also elevating and cleaning machinery. A one ton capacity electric operated elevator. One Jay Bee No. 2 Standard 30-h.p. Hammer Mill with direct connected electric motor. A very desirable property. Size of lot 50'x70'6". Will be priced attractively. Apply Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., Frederick, Md.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED MANAGER wanted for country elevator. Also, sell lumber, coal, building supplies. State full information, salary, references first letter. Only local N. Ill. men considered. Address 67R6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

EXPERIENCED Elevator Man would like position as manager of country line elevator. Best of references. Write Box 305, Kingsley, Ia.

EXPERIENCED Elevator Manager wants position as manager of elevator. Now manager of Englewood Co-op. Good references. Address E. R. Norton, Englewood, Kans.

WANT WORK as bookkeeper in elevator or feed store; eleven years experience at book-keeping and other clerical work. Thirty years of age; references. Write John C. Coggeshall, Carlos, Indiana.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent of terminal or mill elevator; 15 years actual experience blending and operating terminal elevator; am familiar with all feed and elevator machinery. Can go anywhere. Best of refs. Write 67Q8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

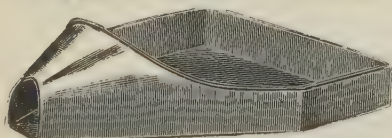
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Hay—all Kinds—Bought and Sold
Write for Prices

John Devlin Hay Company

192 N. Clark St.

Chicago, Illinois

SAMPLE PANS

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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BARGAINS—4 and 5 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales for sale; in topnotch condition. W. H. Cramer Const. Co., No. Platte, Neb.

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL—Howe continuous 7 bu. automatic dump scale for sale; in splendid condition. Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., St. Louis, Missouri.

SCALES FOR SALE—Richardson and Fairbanks—Morse 4, 6, 8 and 15 bushel. Excellent condition. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MOTORS FOR SALE**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

MOTOR BARGAINS

One $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. Howell Motor, almost new; one 7 h.p. Howell Motor, 440 voltage, almost new; one 30 h.p. Fairbanks, Morse Motor, 370 voltage. All motors in excellent condition. Three phase, 25 cycle. Someone will get a bargain. Metamora Elevator Co., Metamora, O.

MOTOR SERVICE

ELECTRIC MOTORS repaired, rented and sold. Independent Electric Machinery Co., 300 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

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Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size $15\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus. Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.50, as is.

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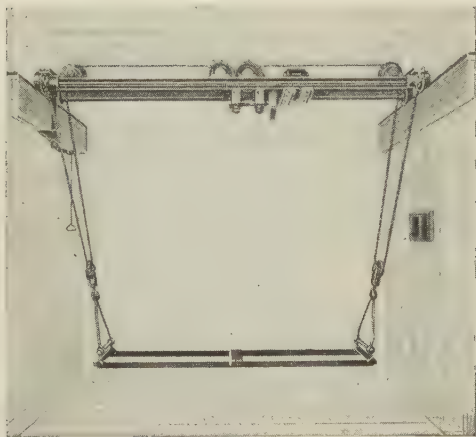
.....bushels

State.....

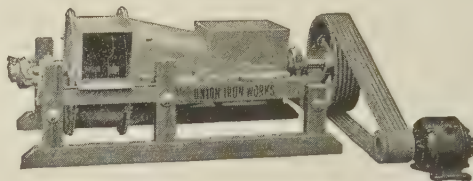
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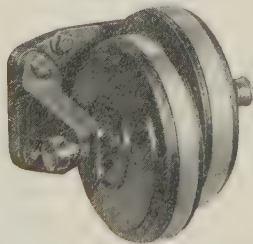
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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

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Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 26, 1931

SURPLUS elevators are rapidly being reduced in numbers as is reflected by our news columns in each number of the Journal, by fire, wrecking and purchase for supplementary storage.

TESTING a truck scale with less than one thousand pounds of test weights is considered a waste of time by scale experts. It pays to know that your scales are weighing accurately.

THE PRICE of wheat continues to establish new low records and still the Farm Board holds on to its surplus which persists in depressing the market price. So much for "orderly marketing."

HOLDING wheat in stack and bin is being practiced by many farmers acting under advice of country elevator operators, who are also holding. If they did not the railway yards of all terminals would be congested with loaded cars, because all public elevators are full of Farm Board wheat. Additional offerings would help further to depress the market.

MANY elevators are changing hands each month and in our Grain Trade News of this number, 29 elevators are reported to have changed hands. Some dealers believe in the future of the business.

SMUT in wheat continues to earn such generous discounts for wheat shippers, many elevator men of Kansas are installing machines for cleaning and treating smutty wheat for seed. This should effect a material reduction in the loss in price thru smut as well as result in an increased yield per acre.

ENCLOSING electric motors in fire resistive chambers constructed of asbestos lumber and concrete, shows that elevator owners are exercising greater vigilance in the common campaign to prevent fire than ever before. This will effect a material reduction in the cost of fire insurance.

THE EXPLOSION in the elevator at Farmington, Minn., reported in our news items of this number, did not occur until some time after the fire had started. Evidently the fine dust which had accumulated in this fifty year old elevator fell with the burning embers and naturally caused an explosion.

LARGER capacity scales and stronger scale platforms are being installed by many grain buyers in hope of greater accuracy in the weighing of the grain they buy. This continued improvement in weighing facilities as reported in our Grain Trade News, reflects a caution on the part of elevator operators that is most encouraging.

A FULL basement providing plenty of light, air and head room is sure to result in more profitable salvaging of spills and choke-ups and if the walls and the floor are well constructed of concrete, the basement can be used for shelling or cleaning without harboring all of the neighborhood's rats and mice.

CO-OPERATIVE elevator companies object to surrendering the management of their own property to the racketeers of the Farmers Nat'l Grain Corp., and naturally are refusing to continue their membership in that body, so it will soon be put to the necessity of buying any grain it handles in the open market.

ACCIDENTS in elevators at Minneola, Kan., and Numa, Okla., recently resulted in elevator employees being killed. Our brief reports published in this number emphasize the necessity of protecting moving machinery by rails and guards, so as to keep humans away. Thru such safeguards, these lives might have been saved. It does not pay to take unnecessary chances.

BETTER OFFICE facilities are being erected at many points by elevator owners. In some cases, modern offices with heavy brick walls and every modern convenience are being installed with a view to handling a greater volume of business and more efficiently. This is most encouraging for grain elevator operators believe better business will soon be with us.

FORCING feed manufacturers to declare the formula on the bag as contemplated in a bill introduced in the Wisconsin legislature, would place a premium on fraud, since no chemist could detect a variation.

STORING WHEAT for farmers free or for a nominal charge is being indulged by some elevator operators, because of their deep sympathy with the farmer. However, laws in many states so regulate the warehouse business that every elevator operator conducting a warehouse business on any basis needs to study the state's laws and exercise caution lest he become badly involved in unexpected liabilities.

THE EQUALIZATION FEE which is to be pressed by the American Farm Bureau Federation when Congress reassembles has less chance of passage than since it was twice vetoed by Pres. Coolidge when the treasury was full to overflowing. Government revenues are so depleted by Farm Board extravagance that the customs duties can stand no such drain as would follow the equalization fee.

THE BONUS of 5 cents per bushel will have the practical effect of increasing the amount of Canadian wheat coming to market, the consequent lowering of the price defeating in part the purpose to reward the grower. Since the bonus does not go to producers of oats and barley the farmers may be expected to divert acreage from those crops to wheat in the hope that the bonus may be repeated next year.

TWO YEARS ago, wheat was selling in Chicago for about \$1.45 a bushel. The Farm Board which was then new to the grain business, immediately pulled a hysterical fit and in hope of relieving the awful distress of prices so low, declared an emergency existed and appealed to the farmers to hold their wheat and get a higher price. Many wheat growers responded, but ever since that day, wheat has continued to decline.

THE selection of a name that reflects the character of the service that business is planning to perform for the community adds materially to the business pulling power of the name. No one ever introduces a physician or mentions him by name that he does not advertise his business, so it is with the business of the new grain company now serving a number of communities in the Northwest, namely the Farm Service Stores, Inc.

RATS AND MICE have always destroyed so much grain for elevator operators, the wonder is they have not exercised greater vigilance in keeping these rodents out of their plants. In remodeling a plant at Corning, Iowa, a feed grinder has just lined his partition walls with heavy wire screen in hope of reducing the destructive work of the rodents. Inasmuch as both rats and mice will soon leave the fields for the warmer houses, the employment of Red Squill should help to give a protection that can be obtained no other way.

MAGNETIC SEPARATORS are surely gaining popularity in Michigan where several grinding mills have been wrecked by iron fed in with the grain to be ground. In each number during the past year, we have published notices of such installations and in this number, we find reports of 24 installations of magnetic separators ahead of the feed mill. So it is evident that Michigan elevator operators are convinced that they cannot grind iron without injury to their mill, and it is much cheaper to remove the iron than to attempt to grind it. A separator which would remove all hard substances as well as iron would be even more efficient and be a far more profitable investment.

SELLING feed, field seeds and other merchandise on a cash basis, continues to gain favor with elevator operators who have long struggled thru the arduous credit giving practice of the last century. It is most encouraging to find additional firms adopting the cash plan and we are glad to publish notices of new converts to this modern business plan of doing business in our news items this number. Earning your money a second time by keeping books, billing and trying to collect has never added one penny's profit to any elevator operator. Selling for cash enables the elevator man to work on a narrower margin and protects him against losses thru the forgetfulness of deadbeats.

THE WHEAT POOL of Canada having failed to save or make any money for the growers thru its long heralded method of "orderly marketing" is rapidly disintegrating and growers who have any wheat to market this year, will no doubt, market it wherever they can obtain the most cash on delivery for their grain. The impractical methods of the Pool managers resulted in such heavy losses as to wipe out all Pool assets and involve the Prairie Provinces in the guarantee of Pool liabilities at the banks for about \$25,000,000. With such convincing evidence of the futility of trying to market grain thru pools, it would seem that growers would be content to market their grain for their own account and with assured profit to themselves.

THIEVES and burglars are one of the objectionable by-products of poor business. Depression makes for unemployment and men in want are pressed by necessity to steal any portable articles of value which they can readily convert into food. Hence we find in this number, reports of eleven burglaries of grain elevator offices and doubtless as winter comes on, the number reported in each number will be greatly increased. Hence it behooves every elevator owner to exercise greater vigilance in safeguarding his property. While radios, adding machines and typewriters are frequently stolen, seeds and grains are also taken. Heavier doors and stronger locks and bars will help to keep out the marauders, and watching by vigilant night guards may become necessary before the winter is over.

Elevators Installing More Mixers and Grinders

Low prices on farm commodities, particularly grains, which, with their by-products, make up 75 per cent of feeding rations, considering the various rations for various forms of livestock and poultry feeding as a whole, have given tremendous impetus to the feed grinding and mixing business with country elevators, the most popular service station for the wants of all farmers. Reference to the installations of more than 10 mixers in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota and Wisconsin, are listed in this number of Grain & Feed Journals, in addition to a number of listings of feed grinder and molasses mixing equipment installations.

These are in middle western states where a variety of grains are grown and diversified farming is practiced. Farmers and elevator operators alike are becoming daily more appreciative of the savings and profit thru local grinding and mixing of grains.

This is leading to sharp increases in the stocks of ingredients for preparation of complete formulas on the part of the elevators. The elevators are big enough to buy in sufficient quantities for economical shipment. Farmers are coming to feed more and more and the increasing number of installations of feed mixers in addition to grinding equipment shows how the grain elevator operators are responding to the demand.

The Farm Board's Coffee Barter

The barter by the Farm Board of 25,000,000 bushels of wheat for Brazilian coffee amounts to placing on the market of wheat in Brazil and coffee in the United States, and can not fail to have a depressing effect on the prices of these two commodities.

Displacing 25,000,000 bus. of Argentine wheat from the Brazilian market will throw that quantity on the international wheat market, depressing Liverpool, and having a repercussion on the American export quotations. After the transaction had been analyzed the market price of wheat dropped Aug. 24 to a new low price, even lower than the record low of Aug. 6, the lowest Chicago quotation since 1852. The would-be investors in wheat who have been deterred by the fear that the Farm Board accumulations might be dumped on the market at any time to their loss now have their judgment vindicated. The general opinion of the trade that holding of vast stocks of wheat by the government would tend to force prices lower and lower, now is justified.

Protests against the Farm Board action are being made by the Millers National Federation and the American Steamship Owners Ass'n. The millers object to the destructive policy of shipping raw material instead of manufactured flour, thus depriving American millers of the opportunity to use idle capacity, employ idle labor, consume cotton bags for packing and supply cheap millfeed to American feeders.

The protest filed by the steamship owners complains that the contracts did not provide for shipment of the wheat in American vessels. The \$1,000,000 in freight charges would have been most welcome to owners of idle ships.

The Green Coffee Ass'n of New York telegraphed the Farm Board its disapproval of such exchange of commodities as tending seriously to demoralize the coffee business.

If the milling, shipping and importing industries can be made to understand the menace to business carried by government trading in commodities the barter of wheat and coffee will not have been without benefit. If every business man could be made to understand the harmful effects of government meddling in business there would be more support for the movement to get the government out of business, as sponsored by the Federated Agricultural Trades and the Federation of American Businessmen.

THE FARM BOARD itself would experience considerable relief if the growers would plow up every third row of cotton, but the economic fallacy is too obvious to the planters. The correct solution of production problems requires that the low cost producer continue to produce to the maximum and that the high cost producer go out of that business, and fortunately no government meddling is necessary to carry this policy into effect, as low prices automatically force the high cost growers out of business.

Enthusiasm

IF YOU can't get enthusiastic about your work, it's time to get alarmed. Something is wrong.

Compete with yourself; set your teeth and dive into the job of breaking your own record.

No man keeps up enthusiasm automatically.

Enthusiasm must be nourished with new actions, new aspirations, new efforts, new vision.

It is a man's own fault if his enthusiasm is gone; he has failed to feed it.

And right here is the big reason why thousands of men hit high-water marks at thirty-five and then recede.

They can "do their work with their eyes shut," and that is the way they do it.

They have lost the driving power of enthusiasm.

They sleep at the switch. All they see in life is the face of the time clock. All they hear is the quitting whistle.

If you want to turn hours into minutes, renew your enthusiasm.

—Papyrus.

The Time Is Ripe for Vigorous Action Against Farm Board

Each new blunder of the Federal Farm Board strengthens the conviction of the farmers and the public generally that the Agricultural Marketing Act not only has resulted in wanton waste of the taxpayers' money, but has done more injury to the farmers than has ever been done by any federal legislation before.

Dealers thruout the wheat and cotton growing districts report a growing bitterness against the Federal Farm Board on the part of growers. The press of the country is almost a unit against the Federal Farm Board and its futile efforts to bid defiance to the economic law of supply and demand. We have received over 1,600 cartoons from newspapers and national magazines on the Farm Board and as yet have not received one favorable to the Board, except those circulated by the Wheat Pool house organ.

Many politicians and most of the Farm Buro Federation officials seem to have abandoned hope of anything helpful emanating from the Farm Board for either the producers or consumers of the land, and sentiment favorable to the abandonment of governmental efforts to interfere with farmers' desire to market their grain in their own way is daily gaining strength. The so-called revolving fund of the Farm Board seems to have been so tightly frozen, the Board must restrict its activities and reduce its loans until it is able to dispose of its large accumulation of surplus products or realizes from frozen assets. The Board has won public disfavor with so many blundering actions or propositions recently, it will experience much difficulty in obtaining an increase in its revolving fund or any additional appropriations for expenses.

The time seems ripe for vigorous action on the part of the suffering farmers, most of whom resent the efforts of the politicians and the Farm Ass'n racketeers to interfere with their marketing of their own products as suits their own interests and pleasure.

The time seems ripe for quick and vigorous action by all parties to obtain formal protests and petitions to representatives in Congress not only to repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act, but to take the government out of the markets for agricultural products for all time to come. The farmer is the one most interested in the successful marketing of his products, and he is far more competent to conduct marketing operations in his own interest than the fat salaried bureaucrats now depressing the market price of his products by large surplus stocks accumulated thru the free use of government funds.

The time is ripe for quick action and in view of this fact, we believe that every wheat and cotton grower will be glad to sign the following protest and petition.

WHEREAS the Agricultural Marketing Act which was enacted by Congress in March 1929 for the avowed purpose of giving relief to depressed agriculture has proved a distressing failure.

WE THE undersigned citizens of _____ hereby protest against the appropriation of any more money by Congress for the revolving fund of the Federal Farm Board or for the expenses of the Farm Board, and we petition you as our representative in Congress to make every endeavor to obtain the prompt repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the complete retirement of the Federal Farm Board from all of its merchandising activities in the so-called marketing of agricultural products. The piling up of surplus stocks of wheat and cotton has depressed our markets beyond endurance.

Farm Board Ready to Sell

The Cotton Stabilization program of the Farm Board will require vast sums of money if it is to be carried thru without the destruction of every third row, and it may be that the need for funds has actuated Chairman Stone of Kentucky to throw overboard the wheat grower Jonahs to save the cotton growers.

By dumping the wheat and concentrating on cotton relief the Farm Board could hold the cotton indefinitely. Prospects are better for a rise in cotton prices than in wheat prices, and cotton keeps perfectly in storage over many years.

Chairman Stone of Kentucky announced Aug. 20 that he would be glad to dispose of wheat by sale to charitable organizations and community chests for domestic relief, or to support Congressional legislation to permit the wheat to be given away, the Board receiving compensation from the U. S. Treasury. He would be glad to enter into negotiations for a probable 15,000,000 bus. on credit to be shipped for the relief of sufferers in the flood area of China. Also he has been negotiating with the Dept. of Agriculture for the use of government wheat in the drouth relief of the Northwestern and West Central States.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

Pa 539.557 passed thru Snow Hill, Ind., on the evening of July 15, leaking.—Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester.

P. R. R. 51715 passed thru Bicknell, Ind., July 14, leaking soft wheat at the door very badly.—O. L. Barr.

C., G. W. 37150 passed thru Stronghurst, Ill., July 4 on the A., T. & S. F. leaking slowly at door post in A end of car on left side of car. Wheat was trickling out above door latch.—Wm. R. Butler.

Get the Government Out of Business

Many business organizations have adopted strong resolutions demanding that the Government get out of all lines competing with private business, but few organizations have followed up their formal protests with personal protests by each member to his representatives in Congress. What are you doing to help relieve business of Government competition? What is the U. S. Chamber of Commerce doing to bring to the attention of Government the protest of its members reflected in the following resolution adopted at its last annual meeting?

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has repeatedly opposed the government engaging in any and all forms of business enterprise in competition with its citizens. We believe the time has come for the directors and officers of the Chamber to enlist its membership in a survey of the forms and extent of government competition in the fields of business enterprise and to lead the business interests of the country and their organizations in a continuous and aggressive effort to have the government withdraw from existing competition as soon as necessary preparation and adjustment can be made, and against the government entering upon further competition in any field.

The U. S. Shipping Board, the Warrior Barge Service, and the Parcels Post, tax free and tax supported money losing transportation facilities of the Government carry freight at less than cost of transporting it and deprive private enterprise of that business.

The savings deposits received by the P. O. Dept. are never loaned in the community where received, but the deposits are taken out of the community to its great detriment.

The merchandising activities of the tax supported county agents are never conducted with real advantage to the farmers served, but always to the disadvantage of local merchants who are trying to serve the community.

The Farm Board pretends that it is only interested in marketing pools owned and managed by farm owners, but through large loans to promoters of milk distributing ventures, creameries, rice mills, grapejuice marketing agencies, raisin, cotton and wheat pools it has most of its revolving fund frozen in business ventures that have a dubious future. All to the advantage of the promoters, and against the interests of the farmers and the country merchants.

With the Government financing so many business ventures now operated at a heavy loss, private enterprise hesitates to enter into competition with it and business men of experience will continue to hold back until they see a chance to compete at least on equal terms. The quick retirement of Government from all its various business activities would give many lines of business a much needed stimulation.

FIRE is reported in 15 different elevators in this number, some of which resulted in the destruction of the property. Two elevators were struck by lightning, one fire was caused by locomotive sparks, one was caused by a lighted cigarette, one by short circuit, one by defective wiring and one by an overloaded motor. All of these fires could have been prevented and the cost of fire insurance greatly reduced by the exercising of greater care.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Hoch-Smith Changes in C. F. A. Territory?

Grain & Feed Journals: Can you give us the date the new rates on grain in the C. F. A. Territory will go into effect under No. 17000 Hoch-Smith Resolution. Also kindly inform us whether or not the tariff has been compiled and put in print.—The Hamler Co-operative Grain Co., Hamler, O.

Ans.: No change has been made generally in C. F. A. territory as the result of the Hoch-Smith resolution.

The only change in rates from Hamler station is from 27 to 25½ cents per 100 lbs. on wheat for export to New York.

Oats for the Southern States

Grain & Feed Journals: I have an idea that oats is one of our neglected opportunities in the South and would like to have information on the seed, cultivation, distribution and consumption.—Frank H. Shirley, Westminster, S. C.

Ans.: The only sorts adapted to the cotton belt proper are the red rustproof and Fulghum varieties, for fall seeding. They ripen early, tho not so cold resistant as desired. In the more Northern states of the Southern group the spring sown acreage always exceeds the fall sown. The Lee and the Custis are two promising new varieties possessing cold resistance needed in the Carolinas.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and H. W. Barre, superintendent of the State Agricultural Exp. Sta., Clemson College p. o., South Carolina, could give information on cultivation.

Thresher's Lien Per Bushel?

Grain & Feed Journals: May I inquire as to the extent of liability the elevator is to protect the thresherman in his lien for threshing in the case where the tenant decides to bin at home the greater portion of the threshing, in case the tenant threshed 2,000 bushels of oats and he chose to put 1,500 bus. in the bin at home and hauled 500 bushels to the elevator. The threshing bill on the complete job amounts to \$40 or in other words 2c per bushel. I am taking the position that the elevator is liable for \$10 of the threshing bill based on the amount of bushels hauled to the elevator at 2c per bushel, and the thresherman should file his lien with the county recorder against the 1,500 bushels put in the bin to protect his claim on this portion of the threshing at 2c per bushel in the amount of \$30.

The elevator without any knowledge of the agreement of lease between the landlord and tenant advanced payment to the tenant in the amount of \$100. The landlord subsequently filed notice of his lease agreement with the tenant on the elevator claiming cash rent in the amount of \$400. The amount of \$100 however, was paid to the tenant before the landlord served his cash rent notice.

Will the elevator be obliged to pay the full threshing bill in the amount of \$40 and give the balance of the proceeds to the landlord, or would he be legally within his rights in paying the threshing bill for the amount of bushels (500) hauled to the elevator at 2c in the amount of \$10, and retain the balance of the proceeds to apply as payment against the cash money advanced on the crop?

In case the thresherman accepts the payment of \$10 from the elevator for the

amount of bushels hauled thereto, what steps should he take to protect the balance of his threshing bill in the amount of \$30 against the oats that are in the bin?—Chas. E. Gallagher, Meriden, Ill.

Ans.: The grain buyer's liability is not limited to the threshing charge per bushel. All the proceeds of sale are recoverable by the thresher if his entire bill exceeds the amount of sale. The thresher does not file his lien with the recorder but serves notice on the buyers, in advance of sale. If the thresher accepts part pay from the buyer he can levy on the grain in the farmer's bin after a suit and judgment in his favor.

The landlord under his lien can not recover the \$100 that the buyer paid tenant before notice of lien.

The elevator is obliged to pay the full threshing bill if the thresherman gave notice before settlement. The balance of the proceeds go to the landlord if he gave notice before payment, otherwise not.

Excessive Costs of Marketing Pool Grain?

Grain & Feed Journals: In a statement given by James R. Murray before the Royal Commission and reported in the Grain & Feed Journals, July 8, it is stated by him that the operating expenses in the year 1929-1930 represented 11 to 17 cents per bushel. Is this calculated on the capacity of the elevators or on the number of bushels handled?

Do the "overages and grade gains" include only the gains from mechanical handling or the sale profits also?—W. Shumski, Actien-Gesellschaft "Exportchleb" Moscow, Russia.

Ans.: The capacity of the elevators is not considered in the operating expenses, which are calculated on the number of bushels of grain handled. The operating expense was calculated on grain actually handled.

Overages and grade gains include only the profits due to differences in weights in and out, grades in and out, and deductions for dockage, resulting from mechanical handling and cleaning.

Illinois Landlord's Lien

Grain & Feed Journals: Last July a tenant farmer delivered to us about 250 bus. of wheat. On Aug. 12 he came in and sold 100 bus. taking a check for same. On Sept. 12 he came in and sold the remainder, and we gave him a check which brought the total payment up to \$216. The balance of his grain crops, all the oats and corn, he fed on the farm. On Dec. 1 the tenant gave the landlord a check for \$200.00 which constituted part payment of the rental.

On March 1st the landlord, learning his renter was leaving the place, took a lien on a small amount of corn remaining on the farm and came to us with a story that he was holding us responsible for the remainder of the rent, because we had bought the wheat. The tenant contends that the \$200 paid was money we paid him for the wheat. Can the landlord hold us responsible?—C. E. Wescott, Farmers Grain Co., Sheffield, Ill.

Ans.: If the grain buyer did not know that the grain was covered by landlord's lien and had no knowledge of facts putting him upon inquiry he is not responsible under the Illinois law to the landlord for grain paid for before the landlord came in Mar. 1.

Assuming that the buyer knew the seller was a tenant and the grain was covered by landlord's lien the tenant could not give buyer clear title by accepting any sum, large or small. Landlord would have ground for suit; but the landlord's judgment probably

would be cut down by the court by the amount of the proceeds of sale shown to have been paid to him, in this case \$200. Furthermore, it is unlikely the court would give judgment for more than the market value of the grain delivered and paid for, except the balance of \$16 not turned over by the tenant to the landlord. The buyer would be liable for \$16 if there remained that much due after the landlord had realized upon the part of the crop levied upon.

Cracked Corn Exchange Table?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have a corn cracker and grader, and exchange the farmers shelled corn for cracked corn. We are desirous of a table showing an exchange basis like the flour millers have in exchanging wheat for flour.—Chas. Harber, manager Eldora Feed Mill, Eldora, Ia.

Ans.: By making tests of the production from known weights of ear and shelled corn cracked the average shrinkage could be computed in shelling and cracking. A table could be worked out for ready reference to determine the amount to be taken on each load of ear or shelled corn left for cracking. The shrinkage and the expense for power would be greater at the beginning of the movement of the new crop than for the same operation on old corn which is thoroly dried out.

Altho not designed for that purpose the Grain Value Tables by Davis can be used as exchange calculators by substituting for example 48 pounds for the 48 cents given in exchange.

Taxing Government Wheat?

Grain & Feed Journals: The county commissioners of Shawnee county, in which Topeka is located, have instructed the county assessor to place all wheat, belonging to the National Grain Corporation or Grain Stabilization Corporation, stored in this county, on the tax rolls.

They have further instructed the sheriff of the county to hold up any wheat ordered out from any of the industries in this county, in which the wheat is stored.

A representative of the U. S. District Attorney's office just left the office and he contends that the U. S. attorney general, in a late ruling, has held that the wheat of the Grain Stabilization organization is not liable to state, county, or municipal tax.

Was there such a ruling?—E. J. Smiley, sec'y Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Topeka, Kan.

Ans.: County assessors are not bound by opinions expressed in so-called rulings by any U. S. Government attorneys, general or district.

The government wheat has been assessed in Nebraska and Kansas. The Kansas case is reported on page 157 of the Journals for Aug. 12.

A New Bureau, that of Agricultural Engineering, was established July 1 in the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, to deal with farm buildings, farm machinery, farm water supply and sanitation, insect and disease control by mechanical means, refrigeration as a means of preserving farm products, irrigation, drainage, and the prevention of soil erosion. The chief of the new Bureau is S. H. McCrory. We have read a very interesting book on "The Specialist," but did not suspect that it applied to the bureaucrats of the Dept. of Agri.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Oct. 11. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12-14. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Rice Hotel, Houston, Tex.

Canadian Pool Quits

Except for the sale of the 140,000,000 bus. of old carryover the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., the central selling agency of the three provincial pools, has gone out of business.

Desperate efforts to keep the Pool alive were made by John Bracken, the pro-Pool premier of Manitoba, but he was unable to divert provincial or Dominion funds into the coffers of the Pool. Since the Pool method of marketing is much more expensive than private grain handling a Pool can not stay in business on a competitive basis in both buying and selling unless the Government or the deluded followers contribute to the operating costs.

The Pool was the largest and most successful co-operative in the world and is the model copied by the United States Farm Board in organizing the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Bankers, newspapers, Pool officials, the provincial and Dominion Governments, for many years co-operated in promoting the Pool. The Pool was aided by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in the full use of its facilities. Line elevator operators in the country allowed the Pool the use of their elevators. The only thing lacking to keep the confidence game going was a pipe-line to the public treasury such as is enjoyed by the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

The three premiers, J. E. Brownlee of Alberta, J. T. M. Anderson of Saskatchewan and John Bracken of Manitoba, on Aug. 17 regretfully issued a signed statement that

Each provincial Pool should operate separately in purchasing, handling and selling its grain. Each provincial organization will therefore function in exactly the same manner as privately owned enterprises and will also conduct a voluntary pool for such as may desire to sell their grain in such a way. An initial payment of 35c will be paid, instead of 30c as formerly announced. As a bonus of 5c per bu. is to be paid to all producers of grain, in effect, this brings the initial payment in the voluntary pool to 40c, basis No. 1.

A complete cut-off has been made from previous years' operations and a settlement arranged as between the pools, the provincial governments and the banks. Members of the pool and farmers generally desiring to do so may patronize the pool elevator facilities with complete assurance that their grain will be dealt with as a separate crop and without in any way being liable for any debts or obligations of past years.

The statement in the preceding paragraph is inaccurate, in that the price paid for grain in the future must be enough under the market to allow the profit needed to pay back the \$25,000,000 loans guaranteed by the provincial governments.

The pools in each province will operate as private firms, selling their grain on the open market.

In an endeavor to collect the \$25,000,000 due them the provincial governments will have a representative in each Pool with veto power. It is hoped to liquidate the indebtedness in 20 years.

All wheat must be hedged on the open market is the government declaration that puts an end to speculation by Pool managers with members' wheat.

The government virtually has taken a first mortgage on the 1,610 country elevators and the many terminal houses of the Pools as security. After operating expenses are paid the government will come first, the balance going to the elevator fund for future distribution.

These elevators were paid for once by the members submitting to a deduction from the price of wheat for the elevator fund, and un-

der the settlement the members will have paid for them twice over.

It remains to be seen whether members of Congress at Washington will profit by the lesson and put an end to the promotions of U. S. Pools and thereby avoid what is certain to culminate in a still greater smash when all the farm Board's subsidiaries go on the rocks.

Grain Com'ite on National Affairs

Siebel C. Harris, of Chicago, chairman of the Grain Com'ite on National Affairs, has announced the appointment of Everett Sanders as general counsel, with headquarters at Washington.

Mr. Sanders was formerly sec'y to President Coolidge and is a member of the law firm of Sanders, Childs, Bobbs & Westcott of Washington, and was for many years a Congressman from Indiana.

Mr. Harris stated that

An intensive study is to be made by the Grain Committee on National Affairs with the view of interpreting the important functions of the grain trade to the public and of seeking closer co-operation between grain marketing agencies and the individual producer. This study will be undertaken upon the theory that the interests of those in producing grain and those engaged in the distribution of that commodity are one.

A closer co-operation is to be sought with the government in its legitimate field of contact and an earnest effort made to prevent harmful interference with the natural and legitimate machinery of furnishing and finding a market annually for billions of bushels of grain which must be disposed of either by sale or feeding. The intricacies of the thousands upon thousands of transactions absolutely necessary to carry this on are little understood by the public. It is believed this will bring about a real understanding of the immeasurable value of this service.

It is hoped that those in charge of national affairs of our government will better under-



G. C. Marotzke, Sebawaing, Mich.
President-elect Michigan Grain, Feed & Hay
Dealers Ass'n

stand the great harm that comes from improper interference with the marketing machinery which in the past century has been developed as a natural outgrowth of marketing grain.

Danger Signal in Farm Relief

Will the country stand for committing the government to further futile and costly price experiments? It seems scarcely possible, but it is by no means sure that it will not, for have we not seen what a well directed agitation can accomplish in the name of a distressed industry?

The economic recovery of agriculture can be delayed for a long, long time by further tampering with its price machinery. Necessary readjustments will not be made so long as government hands out taxpayers' money in the form of a stabilized price. And in the meantime the export outlet for the few of our surpluses that are normal can be destroyed beyond hope of its ever being fully recovered. In the past year notable "progress" has been made in exactly that direction, in the case of wheat, cotton and pork—all in the name of doing something for the farmer.

This is a great, rich country. No other government in the history of the world ever had the resources our government has. Yet there is a limit to those resources. There is a limit to the ability of people to pay taxes. And it is certain that if we continue to pursue a policy of erecting—which is the present aim of the "friends of agriculture"—one economic monstrosity on the ruins of another, not only may the business of this country be wrecked, but government itself become bankrupt.—*Corn Belt Farm Dailies*.

The Wheat and Coffee Trade

The Grain Stabilization Corporation announced Aug. 21 that it had bartered 25,000,000 bus. of wheat for 1,050,000 bags of coffee supplied by the Brazilian government. The coffee will be handled by the Bush Terminal Co., New York for the Grain Corporation, at the expense of the Brazilian government, which meets the cost by giving that company 225,000 bags of coffee.

The Grain Corporation agrees not to sell the coffee until late in 1932 and then only at the rate of 62,500 bags monthly.

The Grain Corporation promises to sell the coffee to the regular channels without engaging in the coffee business. The 138,600,000 lbs. of coffee are about 14 per cent of the annual importation into the United States.

Brazil usually imports 35,000,000 bus. of wheat, and this transaction will deprive Argentina of a nearby market for that much wheat.

According to calculations by the Uhlmann Grain Co. the wheat disposed of by the Farm Board in exchange for the coffee will net the Farm Board about 40c a bushel, saying: "We presume they will ship the wheat mostly from the bay ports where they have accumulated about 30,000,000 bushels; and this is wheat which they shipped very largely from Kansas City. There was freight paid on same from Kansas City to Chicago, about 10c a bushel, outloading and handling charge in Chicago and including freight to the seaport will amount easily to 20c a bushel. In addition to this there have been storage charges accrued at least for several months and some longer and on an average the wheat will have to be carried for six months, making further charges, averaging perhaps to a total of 10c a bushel. So that total expense on the wheat is about 30c a bushel and if sold for 40c a bushel it will net the Farm Board about 10c a bushel."

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Farmers Bitter Towards Farm Board

Grain & Feed Journals: The farmers are bitter toward the Farm Board and its operations, and are of the opinion that it has cost them 25c per bushel on this year's wheat crop. Unless the Farm Board disbands and leaves the farmers alone to work out their difficulties, and the grain marketing system to function in a normal manner, the farmers in this territory will demand a change in administration at the next general election.—The Dean Grain Co., Agra, Kan.

The Wisdom of the Farm Board

Grain & Feed Journals: Did you find the patience to read through the latest statement of President Stone of The Federal Farm Board?

Notice some of the latest deductions, which we may infer grew out of the experience of this organization in the wheat trade since 1929. Says, "The price of wheat is based largely on world supply." It has cost the taxpayers of this country the major part of five hundred million dollars to establish this fact.

"Fixing prices would not be in the interest of the farmers." This would imply that the author knows what would be in the interest of the farmers. Having failed up to this time, if Farm Board Rules will allow why not try something sane and practical.

"The solution of the wheat problem lies largely with the farmer himself." The Farm Board never did intend to solve it; this was just a program which should end by demonstrating to the farmer that his was the responsibility and that by his heedlessness and headstrong foolishness he has ruined the whole plan. This is a very important discovery.

"Surplus will be a big factor in making wheat prices here and abroad." This is worthy of any first class economist and the Farm Board found it out inside of two years. After this discovery the discernment and general usefulness of the Board can not be questioned.

I merely wanted to direct your attention to a few of the major conclusions at which the Chairman had arrived. Many other statements, some not so profound, were contained such as "Every bushel that is in existence in the world to-day would have been in existence if the Government had not bought a single bushel." If you economists let this go unchallenged, it will be, I presume, that the shadow of this stupendous failure falls across any statement emanating from the Board or its members.

But one sentence begins, "Experience has convinced us." Now what do you think? Is this the beginning of wisdom? We thought that to those minds "Experience" was as negligible and as little to be regarded as "supply and demand" and that it was something useless and imaginary that grain dealers talked about and to which other equally obtuse and back number people gave undue importance.

Some fellow in Atlanta, apropos of the cotton proposal made a counter proposition that the South would destroy one-third of the cotton if the Department would kill one-

third of the Farm Board. Some Irish wag in Cincinnati thinks the trade is out of proportion and that it should be at the ratio of one-third cotton to one-half Farm Board. Some fellows get mirth out of tragedy.—Yours sincerely, E. C. Eikenberry, Camden, O.

Let Farmer Lie In Bed He Made

Grain & Feed Journals: Farmers joined the Farm Buro Ass'n at \$10 a year and told me that they were going to get the price down on binders, mowers and hay tools.

Many a farmer got peeved at me because I did not agree with him. He said the farmers must own the elevators to get out of the grain all there is in it. Let them have what they ask for. Let them eat their own soup until they get sick of the Farm Board. By that time the farmer will stay at home and run his farm.—H. G. Dehring, East Toledo, O.

Expect Activity In Building Storage

Grain Dealers Journal: We quite agree with the article on page 173, of your last Journal to the effect, that the Farm Board must be wiped out before conditions will improve, but in the meantime we will have to make the best of the present situation. With so many million bushels of wheat lying in the open, which really should be in storage, we trust there will be considerable activity in the building of additional storage annexes.

We note that the Ontario Wheat Pool which was formed four years ago is going out of business, and we imagine the farmers in the United States will find the greatest relief in a discontinuation of the Farm Board.—Younglove Engineering Co., by J. L. Lyman, Sioux City, Ia.

The Government Grain Monopoly

Grain & Feed Journals: More and more it is evident that the Farmers National Grain Corporation is gathering power unto itself to monopolize the wheat grown by its adherents giving the latter no independence of action in buying and marketing grain. The men managing it are far removed from farmer control.

Revolts against its high handed purposes have broken out among the wheat co-operatives of the Northwest; nine strong western co-operatives have protested so far as to carry their grievances direct to President Hoover.

In the face of the tremendous failure the Canadian Wheat Pool has made of its 1600 elevators, The National and its auxiliaries are investing immense sums of government funds in elevator properties located at country points and terminals. The object is to force co-operatives to take stock in their set-ups and drive independent dealers out of business. The majority of farmers elevator organization are daily confirmed in the wisdom of maintaining their independence of a power as despotic as the Russian commune.

Other lines of business are feeling the pressure. The cotton men, the fruit co-operatives and the farm produce dealers. In all

the initiative and enterprise are being smothered under a blanket of federal bosses. Little busted businesses are cuddled into life with federal money and used to break down useful and long established systems of distribution. The growers have no more voice in all this as a body than hottentots of Africa. It is all engineered and bossed by a select few of high salaried officials who never run a furrow.—J. N. Campbell, Sec'y, Omaha.

Hijacking Methods of the Indiana Wheat Pool

Grain Dealers Journal: The pooling plan of marketing farm products is not new. It has been tried over and over for years with failure after failure, loss upon loss, bankruptcy and ruin. Pooling does not reduce the cost of handling, but increases it. I understand the price paid to the Indiana farmers for last crop was 54c.

I have no patience with a farmer who signs one of the pool's contracts, neither have I any patience with an elevator owner or manager who signs one. Sometimes a manager is instructed to sign against his own judgment, by the directors, some of whom have signed.

The Indiana Wheat Growers Ass'n, now known as the Central States Wheat Growers Ass'n, has no more right to ask an independent elevator to sign one of its contracts than you have of going to your coal competitor and asking him to let you use his bins, scales and other equipment through which you expect to sell coal to his customers. I would consider that to ask such a contract from your coal competitor would require no more gall than for the pool promoters to ask you to give your bins and equipment to them for the handling of grain that rightfully belongs to you.

Had the grain handlers of Indiana shown any degree of spinal stamina the Pool would never have passed the first year; it now proposes in the new contract, to handle all grains and beans.

Indiana has a marketing law which permits pool managers to bring suit for damages against any one who talks against it in a way that might damage it or tries to induce any pool member to break his contract. We have never solicited pooled grain, but we have never hesitated to buy grain from any pool member who brought it to our elevators.

The Pool has boycotted us and tried to intimidate us, but when the farmer members need seed oats or feed on credit they always come to us instead of the pool.

Pool methods of getting members are discreditable. The field man, on coming into a community, ascertains whether the grain dealer is friendly or not, and if the elevator proprietor is friendly he signs him up first. If the elevator operators are unfriendly he canvasses the farmers, and in our territory, told the farmers we were going to handle the wheat, thus getting approximately 45 contracts signed. After getting the farmers signed up the promoters then came to us with the club of 45 farmers and stated that if we expected to handle any wheat we would have to sign; this I refused to do. They returned in a few days in company with the secretary of the County Farm Federation. I again refused and they returned in a few days bringing with them some of our most influential farmers, and at that time made the statement that it would be necessary for them to provide loading facilities if we refused to handle their grain. I told them they had a perfect right to proceed.

They were only bluffing. At one of our stations they did put up a silo which would hold a car of grain and when it was full they

would order in a car and load out with a portable loader. The pool member who furnished the silo and loader charged the other members 5c per bu. He loaded out all the other members' wheat that he could, then hauled his own wheat to our elevator.

To sum up these few remarks I would advise farmers and elevator owners to keep their names off the contracts. The pool idea is a promotional scheme, fostered for the benefit of the promoters and pay-rollers. Do not solicit pooled grain from farmers, but if he brings his grain to your elevator buy it.—W. M. Moore, Covington, Ind.

Farmers Would Petition for Repeal

Grain & Feed Journals: There is little question in my mind but that farmers and business men of Oak Hill and the territory it serves would be anxious to append their names on a petition to President Hoover, asking him to discontinue the Farm Board and repeal the act that put it in motion. It would make a good, long petition.—C. R. Latto, Oak Hill, Kan.

Look for Damaged and Musty Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals: It is reported there are many millions of bushels stored on the ground in the open, and as some heavy rains have fallen in parts of Western Kansas, much damaged and musty wheat may be expected in later receipts. Very unsatisfactory conditions have already shown up with reference to wheat piled on the ground. Heavy winds have blown sand into the piles and when the wheat is loaded into cars, the sand piles up under the loading spouts. On entering the car its appearance is very bad, but usual sampling methods will get no assessable dockage, or not over 1.0 per cent. Two carloads were cleaned at a Wichita elevator under observation of a representative from the office. One car load yielded 1443 pounds of pure sand and the other 1080 pounds. Good elevator management does not want the sand to go into store with the wheat, consequently the expense of cleaning and a heavy shrinkage must be incurred.—R. D. Jarboe, Wichita, Kan.

Wants All Middlemen to Become Merchants

Grain & Feed Journals: You are wasting altogether too much energy fighting the Farm Board. You remind me of the bunch that fought the Interstate Commerce Act and the Federal Reserve Bank.

The Farm Board has come to stay, and I cannot see that it is doing the legitimate country grain dealer any harm. It certainly has not bothered our firm.

Twenty years ago I had rather a tense argument in the smoking room of the Chicago Board of Trade building, when I made the remark that I hoped the time would come when they would hang a man higher than Haman that would sell anything before he had either produced it on a farm or bought it from the farmers; in other words, was long the commodity that he was selling. By cutting out short selling it would eliminate our people from being bothered with the Canadian gamblers. The farmers are unable to protect themselves, consequently, we have gamblers in almost every commodity that a farmer produces, even to selling live hogs.

I believe that it would be better for all concerned if the middle men in all farm commodities became merchants instead of gamblers.—T. O. A.

[Abolition of short selling would kill the futures market where a country grain shipper can sell for May delivery at 28 cents

the oats he is putting into store in his own elevator on the basis of 22 cents for September delivery.

If future trading was done away with the market would fall into the control of a few big corporations like the Steel Corporation or the A. T. & T., and Mr. "A." who is now a well known grain dealer on his own account, would become a small cog in the big machine.—Ed.]

Stabilizing Wheat Prices Impossible

Grain Dealers Journal: Most farmers have not changed their minds on the operations of the Farm Board. They did not ask for the legislation. They knew that the price of any commodity can not be stabilized above the Supply and Demand basis. The politicians have the wrong conception of the farmers' intelligence. They seem to think they can pull the wool over the producers eyes.

The Farm Board with the samples laid out on the table before them such as Canadian Wheat Pool, the Brazilian Coffee Pool, England's Rubber Pool, etc., knew that they could not peg the price. When the farmer gets himself into a mess of overproduction it is up to him and him alone to get out. The only relief is through a reduction of his acreage. If he will not reduce his production he must accept a lower price. It is no fault of the markets of the country that wheat is where it is today. I am paying 28c today and I have been down to 25c twice this year. Little wheat is moving here at this time. A farmer came in with a load of wheat yesterday and he was sure sore. He said, "We farmers are holding this wheat off the market so it can go up, and the * * * are going to force us to sell it as they know we can not hold it much longer." If this same man was sitting at the other end of the picture it would look different to him.—Sitka Farmers Coop Exchange, Sitka, Kansas.

Wheat growers of Texas and Oklahoma, according to a report from Enid, Okla., are appealing to Pres. Hoover for \$500,000,000 for the Farm Board by special session of Congress to support the market by buying. The depression resulting from the Farm Board's holding wheat and cotton has given U. S. producers a low enuf scale of prices to satisfy the most exacting.

The all-wise Farm Board has had the audacity to demand the destruction of one-third of the cotton crop now growing and meekly promises to withhold 3,000,000 bales of 16 ct. cotton carried over from previous crops if the growers will comply. Cotton growers and tax payers will be delighted with this economic piffle. The cotton growers should respond by plowing up all of the Farm Board.

Cotton sales by the Farm Board to Germany are vigorously opposed by Southern senators, who allege the sale of any part of the 1,300,000 bales held would ruin the market for the private trade. Germany has offered to take 600,000 bales and an option on an additional 200,000 bales to be paid for in three years with interest at 4½ per cent, but the Farm Board declines to sell on basis of current quotations.

More than half of the Farm Board loans have been made to Pool marketing ass'ns in the 15 southern states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. A deaf ear will be turned toward grain farmers hereafter by Tobacco Chairman Stone and Cotton Member Williams. Maybe they have got to sell 5,000,000 bus. of wheat per month to get money to pay storage charges and interest on 1,300,000 bales of cotton.

Unexpected Death of C. E. Wood

Christopher E. Wood of Baltimore, apparently in the best of health, died on the night of Aug. 13 from heart trouble.

Mr. Wood was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1879, and has been associated with grain elevator operation since 1910 when he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Girard Point Storage Co., at Philadelphia.

In 1920 he entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., at Baltimore, Md., where he engaged in many useful activities. He assisted in the design and construction of that railroad company's reinforced concrete elevator in 1924, that replaced the house on Locust Point burned July 2, 1922, and has had charge of the plant until his death. He was general superintendent of all the Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago & Alton elevators.

Mr. Wood earnestly desired to be helpful to others and became deeply interested in fire prevention. Where the interests of the Baltimore & Ohio were concerned he co-operated actively with the fire department of Baltimore City, so much so that he was favorably considered at the time of his death for the office of Baltimore Fire Commissioner.

He was founder and first president of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, and was the delegate of the Society to the Dust Explosion Hazards Com'te of the National Fire Prevention Ass'n, and delegate to the com'te on safety code for conveyors and conveying machinery of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. For the benefit of the industry he conducted tests on fumigants and fire extinguishers. He devised the method of floating glass out of wheat and the process for screening beans.

Mr. Wood served with Rileys Battery in the Fifth U. S. Artillery during the Philippine insurrection and the Chinese Relief Expedition of 1900, rising from private to chief non-commissioned officer.

He is survived by his widow, Mary B. Wood (nee Bovard) of Philadelphia, and one son, Newton D. Wood.



C. E. Wood, Baltimore, Md., Deceased

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Rose City, Mich., Aug. 19.—Threshing in full swing; yield of oats and wheat low; alfalfa seed turning out big, 6 to 10 bus. per acre.—Rose City Elevtr. Co.

Bacterial wilt, or Stewart's disease, is a new disease threatening Iowa corn this year according to R. H. Porter, plant pathologist of Iowa State College. So far only sweet corn has been affected.

Le Sueur, Minn., Aug. 13.—The wheat crop was good here; oats are fair; corn will make a 70% crop; it was too dry when the corn was setting cob. In all, this year we were blessed with a good crop.—Wierwill Bros.

Wellsford, Kan., Aug. 21.—Price has been so low farmers are not using usual care in preparation for seeding, and we think wheat production here will be decreased more from this cause than from the contemplated acreage cut.—Dunbar Grain Co.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 19.—The condition of corn varies from poor to excellent, depending entirely on moisture conditions. Some areas are very dry. Threshing continues and there is some stubble plowing.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Evansville, Ind.—Gibson, Knox and Vanderburgh counties are suffering destruction of alfalfa fields thru the ravages of worms, one variety reported to be about one inch long and three times the thickness of a pencil lead; another about four inches long, and marked with black stripes. Damage is also reported to be following increased numbers of grasshoppers.

Lafayette, Ind.—A survey of wheat insect conditions just completed in Indiana by the U. S. Bureau of Entomology shows the Hessian fly and jointworm to be rather low in numbers, the average Hessian fly infestation being 11 per cent of the stems. It appears to be considerably more abundant in a belt across the state at about the latitude of Cass county. Other areas of heavier infestation include the southwestern counties and Washington, Harrison and Clark counties farther east. The jointworm was scarce in most localities.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 18.—A reduction of 16% in acreage planted to winter wheat this fall is indicated from estimates of correspondents covering practically the entire winter wheat area, giving an acreage of about 35,600,000 the smallest acreage since 1913. The condition of the corn crop on Aug. 15 was 74.5, compared with a ten year average of about 75 in mid August. This condition suggests a crop slightly over 2,800,000,000 bus. Greatest improvement continues east of the Mississippi River; declining tendency most pronounced in central and western Nebraska and in Colorado, and very spotted in Iowa.—Clement, Curtis & Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 13.—Wheat acreage seeded this year was 23,178,000 acres, against 23,960,000 acres harvested in 1930, but heavy abandonment will be shown in the final returns this season. Condition of spring wheat was 53, against 56 a month ago and 85 last year. Winter wheat crop is officially estimated at 23,000,000 bu. or 2,000,000 bu. more than harvested in 1930. Canada's total carry-over of wheat at the end of the crop year, July 31, including Canadian wheat stored in United States ports or afloat to these ports was 140,179,945 bushels. The following are the totals of grain stored in Canada at the end of the last crop year as compared with end of July, 1930, and the end of July, 1929, the totals in each case being in bushels: Wheat, 1929, 104,383,221; 1930, 111,094,912; 1931, 133,381,633. Oats, 1929, 45,165,498; 1930, 21,582,780; 1931, 64,369,892. Barley, 1929, 11,020,857; 1930, 22,875,432; 1931, 29,440,428. Rye, 1929, 4,219,756; 1930, 9,190,706; 1931, 14,417,223. Flaxseed, 1929, 561,987; 1930, 636,658; 1931, 823,954.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 19.—Scattered showers on several days of the week and, with the moderate to heavy rains of the previous period, improved corn in many sections, and the crop made fair to very good progress generally. Much is past the roasting ear stage, and some early in the southwest is denting. Lack of sufficient moisture in parts of the extreme south and extreme southwest, however, resulted in further deterioration, especially in hill-top fields, and some is past recovery while stalks in other fields have not eared. In some west-central sections a little firing was reported. In other areas rainfall has been sufficient to make the crop, while in still others only moderate to good showers are needed. Oats threshing is nearing completion, and yields and quality continue to vary greatly, though northern reports are rather less favorable than those from central and southern areas. Some plowing was done, but in localities the soil was too dry for this work. Buckwheat varies greatly from poor to good, depending on soil moisture.—J. H. Armington, senior meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Will It Pay To Husk Corn?

Now No. 4 yellow corn December shipment, will bring 7c under December net. Freight averages $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bushel. Dealers need 2c, so at present No. 4 yellow corn will net Mr. Farmer from $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $25\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a bushel. Take off husking, shelling, and hauling and he has ? for No. 4 yellow, and further discounts for lower grades. I believe we will see considerable corn standing in fields all winter still to be husked. As few farmers will pay someone else to husk when it will cost 20 per cent to 25 per cent of value of corn to pick it. They will do their own husking and will send the hogs and cattle out to do considerable of the gathering, saving husking costs. Old crop has been used up very close and new crop will be fed early. Cheapness of grain recommends heavy feeding and usually much waste.—McKenna & Strasser.

Wheat prospects for Russia as a whole point to a crop considerably smaller than last year despite the 7 per cent increase in acreage, according to cable advices Aug. 15. Notwithstanding the less favorable crop outlook, considerable exports early in the season from Ukraine are to be expected.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Wheat Carry-over in U. S. Increases 10 Per Cent

A carry-over of 319,059,000 bushels of domestic wheat in the United States on July 1, 1931, is reported in a preliminary estimate issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This compares with 290,530,000, the estimated carry-over of a year ago, and is an increase of 28,529,000 bus. or 9.8 per cent.

These estimates include stocks of wheat stored by mills for other owners which have not been included in estimates previous to 1930, hence, they are not exactly comparable with estimates prior to 1930. A comparison of the estimates of the last two years show that stocks of old-crop wheat on farms and in interior mills and elevators and in merchant mills are smaller than a year previous, and that commercial stocks of domestic wheat are larger by nearly 100,000,000 bus.

Commercial stocks are reported at 203,967,000 bus. July 1, 1931, compared with 109,327,000 bus. a year ago. Stocks owned by merchant mills as estimated from Census Bureau reports were 21,808,000 bus., compared with 46,670,000 bus. in mills and elevators a year earlier. In transit and to-arrive, there were 12,198,000 bus., compared with 14,706,000 bus. Stocks of old-crop wheat on farms were 32,121,000 in 1931, compared with 47,161,000 bus. in 1930. Stocks of old-crop wheat in interior mills and elevators were 30,552,000 bus. in 1931, compared with 60,166,000 bus. in 1930.

These carry-over figures include some mill holdings of Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond into flour for export, but do not include commercial stocks of Canadian wheat stored in bond in the United States markets which are reported as 15,347,000 for 1931, compared with 4,729,000 in 1930.

The Farm Board seems to be losing confidence in the pools "orderly marketing methods" of selling cotton and in one of its recent circulars to the press on the sale of cotton to Germany says, "this would enable German business to make its purchases direct from the trade in the normal way."

The present popularity of the [Farm] board is nothing to write home about. Too many farmers are thoroughly convinced that the board has so far hurt more than it has helped. Never was a governmental agency more in need of defense than this one. It has cost a mint of money; since it has been in operation farm losses have been just about the largest on record; and it has created uncertainty—that greatest of all business killers—to an extent never before known.—The Corn Belt Farm Dailies.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

| | Wheat | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Aug. 12 | Aug. 13 | Aug. 14 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 17 | Aug. 18 | Aug. 19 | Aug. 20 | Aug. 21 | Aug. 22 | Aug. 24 | Aug. 25 |
| Chicago | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 53 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 53 | 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 53 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 53 | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 50 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Winnipeg | 57 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 56 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 56 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 57 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 56 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 55 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 55 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Liverpool | 58 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 59 | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... |
| Kansas City | 47 | 46 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 46 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Minneapolis | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 58 | 57 | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 59 | 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 57 |
| Duluth, durum | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 | 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 57 | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Omaha | 45 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 45 | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 | 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 | ... |
| St. Louis | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 | 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 51 | 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ | ... |
| Milwaukee | 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 53 | 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 53 | 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ | ... |
| | Corn | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Kansas City | 35 | 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 34 | 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Omaha | 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | ... |
| St. Louis | 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 48 | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 | 39 | 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 38 | 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 38 | 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 37 | ... |
| Milwaukee | 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 40 | 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 39 | 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ | ... |
| | Oats | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 24 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 24 | 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Winnipeg | 29 | 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 28 | 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 28 | 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 28 | 28 | 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Minneapolis | 23 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 | 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 |
| Milwaukee | 24 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ | ... |
| | Rye | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 38 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 38 | 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 37 | 37 | 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Minneapolis | 37 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 37 | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 | 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 36 | 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 36 | 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Winnipeg | 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 33 | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Duluth | 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| | Barley | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minneapolis | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 34 | 34 |
| Winnipeg | 32 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 33 | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Chrisman, Ill.—The Chrisman Grain Co. purchased 10,000 bus. of wheat in one day, July 30, at 39c a bu.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 22.—Stocks of domestic wheat in Baltimore grain elevators now total 7,000,000 bus., against 7,526,000 bus. at this time a year ago.—R. C. N.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 21.—Farmers have used up their own facilities for storing wheat and have also stored in elevators until they, too, are overflowing.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 22.—The first car of new western oats to reach the Baltimore market this season was handled by J. A. Manger & Co., Aug. 3. The oats were grown in Indiana and graded No. 3 white.—R. C. N.

Johnson, Kan., Aug. 22.—Wheat shipped from our own station here in Johnson about 600,000 bus. Have installed a loader at Manter, Kan., started July 8 and have shipped about 260,000 bus. to date.—Johnson Co-op. Grain Co.

Seattle, Wash.—Car receipts of grain during July were: Wheat 1,154 bus., oats 14, barley 15, corn 94, rye 1, hay 7, against wheat 774, oats 8, barley 9, corn 117, rye 2, hay 3 in July, 1930. Water borne shipments from Puget Sound during July totaled: Wheat 621,984 bus., hay 288 tons.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 22.—As illustrative of the holding tendency on the part of Maryland wheat growers this season, due to prevailing low prices, receipts of water-borne wheat in the Baltimore market so far this season are 200,000 bus. less than they were up to the corresponding date last year.—R. C. N.

Vancouver, B. C.—Grain shipments from Vancouver for the crop year 1930-31, ending July 31, were as follows: Wheat 72,831,628 bus., oats 1,241,501, rye 53,146 and barley 27,778, against wheat 49,563,279 bus., oats 107,535, and barley 2,494 for the crop year 1929-30, according to the figure compiled by the Vancouver Merchants Exchange.

Floresville, Tex., Aug. 8.—The hegari and kafir corn are being harvested now, but only a small part is going to market on account of low price. Most of it is sold locally and at San Antonio. There is quite a bit of cane seed in this territory and there will be some ready for market within three or four weeks, or just as soon as the market will open.—Ervin J. Raska.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 14.—Considering the size of our this year's crop, receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth have been quite large. No doubt the farmers who last year were unwilling to sell their flax at \$2 because it was too cheap are now realizing that it is the best pay crop they have. They are, therefore, now rushing their flax to market.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Ft. William, Ont.—July receipts of grain were: Wheat 11,707,165 bus., oats 1,137,302, rye 640,972, barley 1,814,016, flaxseed 264,495, mixed grain 15,442, against wheat 14,211,284, oats 641,940, rye 498,806, barley 808,590, flaxseed 174,877, mixed grain 79,689 in July, 1930. Shipments for the same period were: Wheat 9,631,267, oats 1,305,792, rye 940,553, barley 1,840,861, flaxseed 255,772 and mixed grain 7,425, against wheat 22,376,714, oats 720,885, rye 329,073, barley 757,525, flaxseed 58,710 and mixed grain 113,493 in July, 1930.

Cincinnati, O.—July receipts of grain were: Wheat 872,000 bus., shelled corn 244,500, oats 80,000, feed 240 tons, hay 2,079 tons, against wheat 1,446,400 bus., shelled corn, 435,000, oats 252,000, rye 4,200, barley 8,000, grain sorghums 4,200, feed 300 tons, hay 5,665 tons in July, 1930. Shipments for the same period were: Wheat 497,600 bus., shelled corn 232,500, oats 132,000, rye 2,800, barley 1,600, against wheat 398,400 bus., shelled corn 417,000, oats 146,000, rye 2,800, barley 1,600 in

July, 1930. The shipments were those from warehouses and elevators only and did not include shipments reconsigned from track.

Multiple Sampler

To facilitate the handling of round lots of grain coming in trainloads from Lake Erie to Baltimore, Md., the office of federal grain supervision has developed an apparatus used by the grain inspection department of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

The apparatus is called the "multiple sampler." Four of the well known standard Boerner Samplers used in all grain grading offices to divide samples are superimposed upon one another. Instead of pouring back the discharge from one sampler back into the machine to be fractionated four times the placing of four machines on top of one another does the work automatically, saving time and labor.

The standard Boerner Sampler always divides the sample into two parts. One of the two parts is again put thru the machine, giving one-fourth of the original sample. Repetition of this operation in the multiple

sampler four times results in a sample equal to one-sixteenth of the original.

Without the multiple sampler the samples from a train-load of 75 cars of ex-lake grain would be a couple of bushels.

The same economy is effected in reducing the size of samples of boat-loads by employment of the multiple sampler.

The four samplers are mounted in a casing which serves simply to hold them in position one above the other, the grain not coming into contact with the casing but remaining within the samplers, the discarded one-half from each sampler being dumped thru a small side spout into suitable storage located preferably on the floor below the grain inspection laboratory.

Without dismounting the apparatus it is possible to draw off portions representing one-half, one-fourth or one-eighth of the original sample.

Grading of the New Wheat

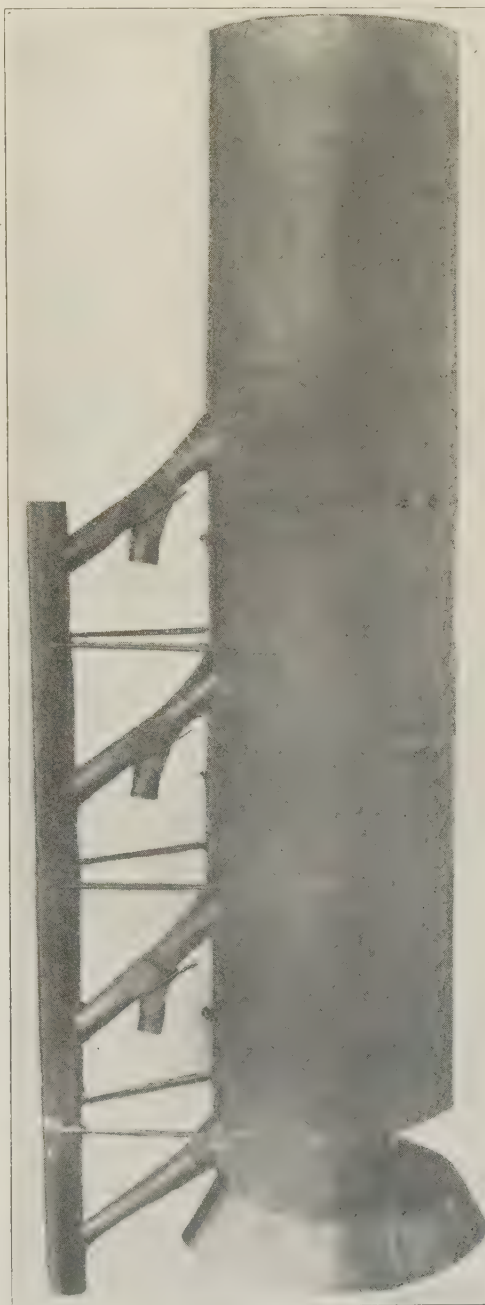
An analysis of hard red winter receipts during July in Wichita, Omaha and Kansas City shows that well over 50 per cent of the hard red winter grades No. 1, and a third of it No. 2. For the 1930 crop year less than one-fourth graded No. 1 in these markets. About 10 per cent graded dark hard winter in Kansas and Chicago receipts, while around 20 per cent was dark hard winter at Omaha and Wichita. Yellow hard winter comprised over 90 per cent of Chicago country run receipts and less than five per cent of Omaha receipts. With the exception of two cars at Salina and two at Dodge City, yellow hard winter was not encountered in Kansas.

Test weight was the important grading factor for keeping wheat out of the No. 1 grade, close to 50 per cent of the crop failing to weigh 60 lbs. per bushel, and about 5 per cent weighing less than 58 lbs. Records show about one car in 200 grading lower than three on test weight. Moisture was a grading factor in a few cars at Kansas City, in 5 per cent of the cars at Fort Worth and 9 per cent of the Omaha supervised receipts. The cars grading on moisture were about evenly distributed in grades 2, 3 and 4. Other important grading factors were foreign material, which kept 10 per cent of Kansas City receipts out of the No. 1 grade, and 6 per cent of Omaha receipts, and heating grain, which caused 37 cars to grade sample grade at Kansas City. Foreign material graded these receipts from No. 2 all the way to sample grade, but mostly into No. 2 and No. 3.

The above figures are taken from the factor data compiled at General Field Headquarters of the Federal Grain Supervision.

The statement circulated by the Agricultural Advisory Council of Des Moines that Thomas M. Howell had profited \$1,000,000 on the short side of the corn market is denied by Mr. Howell, who says he has been long corn during the entire year and now holds 8,000,000 bus. of cash corn.

A Mexican decree published in the Diario Oficial of July 29, and effective immediately, repeals the Mexican decree of March 4, effective March 7, 1931, which had established an absolute quarantine against the importation of wheat into Mexico. The new decree empowers the ministry of agriculture to take necessary steps for protection against wheat diseases. The ministry will publish periodically lists of affected regions and regulations governing the importation of wheat from these regions. Interested parties will have to secure permits from the ministry of agriculture before importing wheat from such regions.



Multiple Sampler

Carrier Liable on Shipper's Load and Count

Railroad claim agents will read with displeasure the following decision by the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas giving a shipper judgment for loss in transit when the B/L had indorsed on it "S. L. & Wts."

The car of wheat was loaded at Woodward, Okla. The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R. R. Co. allowed 3,240 lbs. to leak out in transit, of which 950 lbs. was scooped up off the ground in the Ft. Worth yards by plaintiff and forwarded in another car to Dallas. The railroad company neglected to notify plaintiff of the arrival of the car on July 28, and he did not learn of it until after 6 p. m., Saturday, Aug. 3, 1929. For this delay the railroad company undertook to collect \$18 demurrage.

Plaintiff, A. Galbraith, every day after he got the B/L, July 22, notified the railroad company that he was expecting the car and desired to be notified of arrival "immediately." The failure to notify Galbraith was due to the naming of L. O. & H. L. Street as consignees, in the B/L, to whom the postal card notice of arrival was mailed on the afternoon of Aug. 3. Galbraith had bot the car of the Streets. Meantime the market price was dropping, causing Galbraith a loss of \$53.14.

Galbraith brot suit for the various items of loss and \$20 attorney's fee.

The jury found: (1) There was a general custom in Fort Worth among the railroads to the effect that, upon previous request, the railway company bringing cars of grain into Fort Worth would notify the holder of the B/L where the name of such holder did not appear thereon of the arrival of such cars.

(2) Such custom was not limited solely to cases where previous requests for such notice was made in writing.

(3) Prior to July 29, 1929, plaintiff notified defendant of his ownership of the car of wheat and requested notice of its arrival.

(4) Before July 29, 1929, defendant, through its authorized agent, agreed with plaintiff to notify him of the arrival of the car in question.

On the jury's findings, judgment was entered in favor of plaintiff and against defendant for the sum of \$338.10; that amount including the items of \$266.96, the loss due to the decline in the market, \$53.14, the value of the loss of wheat while in transit, \$18 demurrage charges.

The court on May 14, 1931, said: Appellant complains of the judgment for \$18 collected for demurrage. The freight bill appearing in the record shows that such demurrage was charged on the basis of the arrival of the car on July 28 and notice given on July 29. No notice had been given to appellee, the owner, on July 29; the charge should be refunded.

Shipper's Load and Weight:—Appellants submit that, as to the loss of grain in transit, the evidence does not show "the true amount of grain loaded into the car in question at the point of origin. The exchange B/L accompanying such car was introduced in evidence, and since the notation 'SL and WTS' (Shipper's Load and Weight) appeared thereon, it thereby clearly showed on its face that the load and count of the commodity had been made by the shipper at point of origin without participation by appellants connecting carrier." It is submitted that the burden was on appellee of showing the quantity of grain loaded in the car at the point of origin, and, no evidence having been offered to sustain that burden, judgment for \$53.14 for loss of grain in transit was error.

Appellee alleged and recovered upon the allegation that 1,504 bushels of wheat, weighing 90,240 pounds, as stated in the B/L, were delivered to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., appellant's connecting carrier, at Selman, Okla., for transportation to Fort Worth, Tex.; that, when said wheat was unloaded at destination there was only 87,000 pounds or 1,450 bushels, and recovered the alleged and proven value of the difference in weight of \$53.14. Both parties concede that no evidence was offered by either party as to the bushels or weight of wheat loaded into the car other than as stated in the exchange B/L, and that no evidence was

offered as to who loaded or weighed the wheat put into the car other than as indicated by the letters SL & WTS appearing on the B/L.

No assessment of the damages was submitted or found by the jury, and none was requested. The only issues submitted or requested have reference to the custom of giving notice of the arrival of the car at Fort Worth, and whether in fact such notice was given. At the close of the evidence appellant submitted a peremptory charge in its favor, which the court overruled.

Appellant relies upon that part of title 49, §101, U. S. Code Ann., reading as follows: "The carrier may also by inserting in the B/L the words 'Shipper's weight, load and count,' or other words of like purport indicate that the goods were loaded by the shipper and the description of them made by him; and if such statement be true, the carrier shall not be liable for damages caused by the improper loading or by the non-receipt or by the misdescription of the goods described in the B/L."

The above-quoted part of title 49, §101, U. S. Code Ann., does not state upon whom rests the burden of proof as to the quantity of wheat put into the car. The carrier availed itself of the provision, and inserted in the B/L letters indicating that the goods were loaded by the shipper, and the effect of the provision is that, "if such statement be true," the carrier shall not be liable, in this instance, for the nonreceipt of the wheat stated in the B/L.

The appellant on this issue pleaded a general denial. As we understand it, the general denial put upon appellee the burden or duty to make out a prima facie case, which was done by putting in evidence the B/L, which was done. That having been done and there being no special matter of defense pleaded as evidence of nonreceipt, or difference in the quantity of wheat put in the car from that stated in the B/L, no issue of nonreceipt or shortage was suggested. The B/L recited the quantity of wheat put in the car to be as pleaded by plaintiff. It is the general rule that as between the parties and their privies a B/L constitutes prima facie evidence of the actual delivery to the carrier of goods of the character and in the quantity therein specified. Volume 7, Tex. Jurisprudence, p. 24, par. 12, and cases cited. The B/L is there said to be the best evidence of delivery to the carrier, St. Louis S. W. Ry. Co. v. Cates, 15 Tex. Civ. App. 135, 38 S. W. 648, and is sufficient evidence of the shipper's ownership to entitle him to sue for loss or nondelivery. Where a prima facie showing on the issue has been made and the carrier has failed to rebut it by special matter of defense, the plaintiff is entitled to recover. Belcher v. M., K. & T. Ry. Co., 92 Tex. 593, 50 S. W. 559. As said in Fentiman v. Atchison, T. & S. F. Ry. Co., 44 Tex. Civ. App. 455, 98 S. W. 939, as a rule the prima facie case made by the shipper may only be rebutted by proof on the part of the carrier that the loss was due to one of the recognized excepted causes, or, as in Gulf, C. & S. F. Ry. Co. v. Roberts (Tex. Civ. App.) 85 S. W. 479, to some cause against which it had relieved itself from liability by a valid stipulation in the shipping contract. We see no difference between the rule to be applied in interstate and intrastate shipments in the matter discussed.

The case is affirmed.—39 S. W. (2d) 91.

Corn, beans and rice are exempted from all import duties until Nov. 1, by decree of the Honduras government.

What Does Your Railroad Lease Say?

An elevator operator recently checked his railroad lease, according to "Our Paper," to determine whether or not he could be held liable for damage to railroad property in case his elevator should burn. A provision in his lease read:

"Elevators shall not be placed nearer than 8 ft. from the nearest rail of any track and must be covered with CORRUGATED IRON or such other fireproof materials as shall be satisfactory to the railroad company."

Have you read your lease?

Illinois Farmers Opposed to Farm Board

Benson, Ill.—Farmers in this locality do not think much of Farm Board. Many favor its abolishment for it has not helped farmers as yet, but it has done them a lot of damage.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.

Christopher, Ill.—Ninety per cent of the farmers of this vicinity are against the Federal Farm Board. We are bitterly opposed to any government agency that engages in business.—Christopher Mill Co., by A. M. Thompson.

Hutsonville, Ill.—The Farm Board would be greatly relieved if it owned no wheat. To throw its large stock on the market now would surely depress prices, but it may be even more expensive for the Farm Board to hold its large stock indefinitely. I am bidding 40 cents for wheat, although 41 to 43 cents is the best I can sell it for. We are trying to help the farmer get his grain to market with the least expense possible. They need every penny we can give them.—Hurst Bros. & McNutt.

Manteno, Ill.—Farmers of this community are unfavorable to the activities of the Farm Board and its subsidiaries. An economist, who is making a nation wide study of the various pooling schemes, assured me that the whole Farm Board program would blow up this Fall. We have read in an authoritative book on economics "That there is not a business enterprise in the U. S. strong enough to last thirty days if managed in the same way as the government's bureaus." How then can we expect the government to succeed in a business which requires so much careful watching as the grain business?—P. C. Allen.

St. Charles, Ill.—Sentiment among farmers in this section is decidedly against the policies of the Federal Farm Board.—C. P. Davis.

Eaton, O.—All farmers realize Farm Board has been a detriment to them instead of a help. I am sure all will be glad to see it done away with. The sooner the better.—E. A. Lewis.

Bristol, Ind.—Almost everyone thinks the Farm Board is a fake, so far as helping the farmer is concerned.—H. F. Rine.

Harvest labor is the lowest on record in Edmunds County, South Dakota, at \$1.50 per day.

Points on Business Management

1. It is easier to keep old customers than to get new ones. Never let a customer quit without finding out the reason why and taking measures to prevent another customer leaving for the same reason.

2. Be sure that costs are as low as you can make them. Profits may be easier to find inside than outside the organization.

3. Keep your promises. If you promise a delivery for a certain day and hour, see that the goods get there even though you have to hire a taxicab or a special truck.

4. Know your costs. Anyone can sell goods below cost, but not for long.

5. Keep your books in balance, and don't blink facts, ugly as they may be. Charge off depreciation and uncollectible accounts before you calculate your profits.

6. Keep your organization under constant inspection. Like a machine, oil it with enthusiasm.

7. Never sacrifice quality for price. Better to raise prices than adulterate your goods ever so slightly.

8. So conduct your business that you achieve a sense of worthiness; without this your profits will shame you.—from *Hay-N-Grain*.

Leg Vents On Concrete Country Elevator

Careful precautions were taken against dust explosions and fire hazards in designing the 140,000 bu. reinforced concrete elevator of the Farmers Grain Co. at Tulia, Tex., managed for the past three years by H. B. Hankins, familiar figure at the Texas and Panhandle annual conventions and well known in the Texas trade.

This elevator consists of eight concrete tanks, with interspace and pocket bins, two of the tanks forming the lower 100 ft. of the head house. On the east side is the driveway; on the north, a drier house.

THE HEAD HOUSE is 36x36 ft. and 54 ft. higher than the tanks, with a leg well that extends 24 ft. into the ground. The head house contains a number of small bins and overhead bins, provided by partitions in the first two tanks.

Elevating equipment: Each of the two legs are encased by steel and concrete and are fitted with 12 in., 6-ply rubber belts, carrying 11x6½ in. Superior DP buckets set on 16 in. centers, and have an elevating capacity of 3,000 bus. per hour. Each is separately driven by a 25 h.p. motor, transmitting its power thru a tex-rope drive to a jack shaft, thence by roller chain to the head pulley. Head casings are of steel, vented thru the roof. Motors set between the up and down legs under the head. Turn heads from the legs direct grain into a 15 bu. Richardson automatic scale on the next floor below, or thru by-pass spouts to the distributing floor.

On the distributing floor are telescoping spouts that wheel into position for emptying grain into a cleaner spout, to various bins in the head house, or to a screw conveyor that runs thru the tanks over the storage bins. A by-pass from the automatic scale is provided so that inventories of the house may readily be made. The loading spout is a 10 in. well casing with a long, steep drop which gives the grain sufficient momentum to throw it to the ends of even the largest cars.

On the work floor is an Eureka cleaner of large capacity, operated by a 5 h. p. motor. A small receiving sink is provided for unloading cars into the house. From this sink grain is carried to the nearest leg by a screw conveyor driven by a 5 h. p. motor.

Track room is large enough for 29 empties and 20 loaded cars. A natural grade makes

a car puller unnecessary. Cars are spotted by gravity.

The basement and leg well is sufficiently large so that it can readily be kept clean. From the bottom of the leg well to the top floor of the head house extends an Humphrey elevator for facilitating the movement of workmen to the different floors. Elevator is operated by a 3 h.p. motor, transmitting its power thru a tex-rope drive and is fitted with a safety switch.

Several landings are provided at points in the elevator well serving doors that enter the drier house at various heights. On each of these floors is a water barrel, with the approved two buckets demanded by fire insurance companies. On the top floor additional protection is provided by handy chemical extinguishers.

DRIVEWAY: The 18x30 ft. driveway on the east side of the head house covers a double pit with capacity for 1,000 bus. Both sinks empty into either leg. A pneumatic truck lift and a steel grate over the pits makes the dumping operation fast and efficient.

DRIER: On the north side of the head house is a 12x24 ft. concrete drier house 130 ft. high. This houses a 500 bu. per hour Randolph direct heat drier, principally used in drying maize and kafir, of which the company handles about 170 cars annually.

In the drier house is a separate room termed the "switch room." Efficiently centralized here are the switches for operating all of the machinery in the house.

In the drier house is also kept a 4 compartment moisture tester on which the drying process is carefully checked, as well as original tests taken.

STORAGE: Six concrete tanks, 100 ft. high, with capacity for 11,500 bus. each, and four small bins with capacity for 3,000 bus. each, form the storage unit. These adjoin the two tanks that are divided into small bins and the overhead bins of the head house. In a Texas over these tanks is a screw conveyor operated by a 5 h.p. motor, which serves the two farthest tanks and the farthest outer-space bin. The remaining tanks and star bins are served by gravity.

Below the tanks is a belt conveyor, operated by a 5 h.p. motor thru a Morse silent chain drive. The spout into which this conveyor discharges has a valve to divert grain to either leg desired. Grain from various bins can be dropped onto this belt at the same time and mixed as it passes to the leg.

THE BASEMENT is light and airy, strongly reinforced by 9 in. reinforced concrete cross walls set 6 ft. apart, with passageway cut for the conveyor belt and for workmens convenience.

A complete private telephone system connects the working parts of the elevator and drier house with the office some distance away.

The Farmers Grain Co. has three elevators at Tulia, the remaining two being of frame, iron-clad construction, of 50,000 and 35,000 bus. capacity, respectively. Attached to the larger of these is another Randolph direct heat drier, with capacity for 200 bus. per hour. The company ships an average of about 600 cars of all grains annually. Most of this is wheat, but sizable quantities of oats, maize, kafir, barley, millet, cane seed and sudan seed help to make up a good year-round business.

The appointment of Frank Evans, Executive Secretary of the Farm Bureau federation to succeed C. C. Teague on the Farm Board, emphasizes the determination of the Government to employ only seasoned agitators who have lived off of the farmers for the last 30 years.

Reducing the Dust Explosion Hazard of Elevators

By R. C. NEU

C. R. Melcher, Supervisor of Weights of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, whose duties have, for years, brought him in daily contact with grain elevator operation, has given much study to grain dust explosions. In commenting upon the recent dust explosion in the Wabash elevator at Kansas City, Mr. Melcher said:

There is very little doubt that the greatest hazard is in the legs. Rapidly moving iron buckets, when bent or broken, are bound to strike leg casing, thereby producing sparks of different intensities. When grain dust and the air mixture are in correct proportion, and a spark of sufficient intensity is released, this combination often results disastrously.

Much has been said and done about ventilation and relieving pressure in case of explosion. If we can reduce the leg hazard, I believe a long stride toward real results shall have been made.

The thought has occurred to me that by the use of an anti-friction metal, such as brass, bronze, monel metal, in bucket construction, the leg spark danger will be eliminated. To dissipate any static currents induced in the belt itself, I would further suggest a continuous ribbon conductor on the under side of the belt, each bucket to be grounded by means of its supporting bolts, and the ribbon to run in contact with the driving pulley which is also grounded.

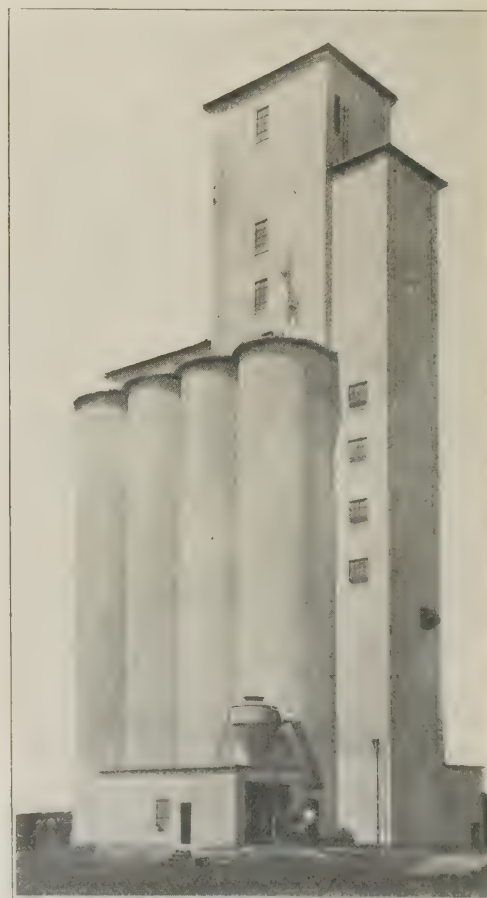
The initial cost of brass in bucket construction would, of course, be considerably more than the present form of buckets; but deducting the salvage value of broken buckets along with the likely saving in insurance, the cost of the former would not be prohibitive.

A little research will determine the relative wearing quality of different anti-friction metals best suited, and I would suggest, in this connection, a brass or bronze nose which would stiffen the working edge of the iron buckets.

Italy has raised the duty on wheat from 86c to \$1.07 per bushel.



MR. H. B. HANKINS, TULIA, TEX.



Concrete Elevator of Farmers Grain Co. at Tulia, Tex.

Facility in Mixing Features High Speed Head House at Hutchinson

"The finest mixing facilities of any elevator near its size in the Southwest," reflects the convictions of those who have inspected the 150,000 bu. head house built by C. D. Jennings at Hutchinson, Kan., to serve the 850,000 bus. storage bins adjoining.

The design, worked out by C. D. Jennings, with whom Chalmers & Borton collaborated, reflects the careful planning of its owner. He followed this by vigilantly watching construction. Altho he modestly extends full credit for the good workmanship to W. P. Snyder, the Chalmers & Borton engineer who was retained to superintend building operations.

It is a common failing of head houses to be slightly out of plumb. On this one a plumb line was used at each of the four corners to send the slip forms upward exactly vertical. To keep it vertical the four corner bins, with 8 inch walls, were extended from the slab of the basement to the topmost floor, like huge, hollow pillars supporting the structure. The headhouse is 40x44 ft. on the ground and extends 210 ft. above the boot pit. Around the edge of the roof is a railing firmly anchored in the concrete, for as Mr. Jennings says, "This high up in the air you wouldn't venture within 15 feet of the edge on a windy day without the protection the railing affords." A flagstaff has been erected on the roof, from which the stars and stripes streams out on all national holidays.

TWO TRACK SHEDS: On each side of the head house is a two-track car shed of reinforced concrete, with dimensions 40x52 ft. on the ground and 25 ft. high. Under each track is a 2,000 bu. hopped sink with three outlets to the 36 in. receiving belt below. Outlet gates are operated by cable over wheels in the basement. The receiving belts under each pit are operated by 10 h.p. motors transmitting power thru single reduction silent chain drives.

In each of the receiving conveyor tunnels is a car puller operated by a 30 h.p. motor, that spots cars for both tracks on its side of the head house. Grain doors are quickly removed with hydraulic jacks. Grain is scooped out of the cars with Clark power shovels, operated by 7½ h.p. motors, transmitting power thru silent chain drives. Openings to the sinks are protected by arrow-head grating that protects the sink from passage of bulky foreign matter after the fashion of a screen, yet lets the grain flow freely thru.

LEGS: Two legs, one on each side of the head house draw grain from the four car sinks. Each has a capacity for lofting 18,000 bus. per hour. Each leg has a 30 in. 7 ply rubber cup belt carrying staggered rows of 14x8 in. Superior DP cups set on 12 in. centers.

The legs are steel incased except where carried thru concrete, and have steel boots and heads. Each casing is vented thru the top of the house. Each leg is run by a separate 100 h.p. enclosed motor, transmitting its power thru a silent chain to a counter shaft mounted on roller bearings, thence by a roller chain, cased in and running in oil, to the head shaft which also turns on roller bearings. The boot pit extends 21 ft. 10 in. below the ground floor.

Telescopic distributors from the heads carry grain thru garner bins to either of the two 2,500 bu. hopper scales on the scale floor below, or to by-pass spouts around these scales to the distributing floor next below. Either leg may work to either scale, and spouting from either scale will divert

grain to the tracks on either side of the house, or to the distributing floor.

Above each scale is a 2,500 bu. garner. These garners and the scale hoppers are rigidly braced by concrete pillars and by extra concrete ribs run into the walls. Just off the scale floor on the south side of the house is a small room left for the accommodation of the weighman. Eight small holes are left in the concrete of the scale floor thru which rods for holding the scale testing weights may be suspended from each corner of each scale, that the scales may be regularly and conveniently tested.

Two small bins adjacent the scale garners are arranged to serve alcoves in which cleaning machinery will be placed. From the scales and scale by-pass spouts grain passes to the distributor floor. Distributors reach the inlet spouts to the 14 bins of the head house and to the conveyor belt that carries grain to any of the 20 storage tanks and 8 interstice bins and 4 outerspace bins in the annex.

Below the distributor floor is the spout floor, and the entrance to the conveyor gallery extending over the tanks. Thru this floor also passes the four 12 in. loading spouts, so they are completely visible at all times and worries about discrepancies in weights caused by unknown leaks in shipping spouts, such as exist when loading spouts pass thru bins, are eliminated.

The bin story is occupied by the legwells, 14 square bins, and an employees belt elevator operated between the work floor and the top floor of the house. This elevator is operated by a 7½ h.p. motor transmitting its power thru a tex-rope drive, and is equipped with safety switches at both the top and bottom to prevent anyone being carried over or under. A steel ladder is carried on the elevator frame for emergency passage.

MIXING CHAMBERS: On the first or work floor are the mixing chambers, carefully designed to take the graduated flow

from any number of the 14 bins that spout to them, thoroughly mix it in passage and deliver to the boot of either leg. Rack governed gates on the bin outlet spouts govern the flow from each bin.

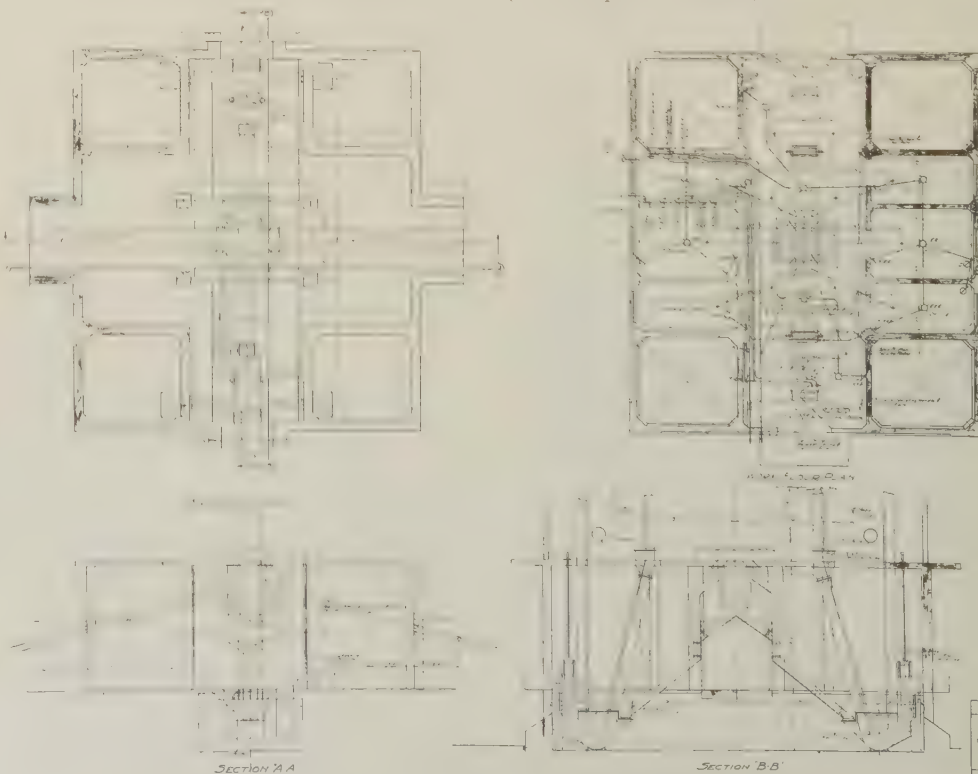
Two mixing boxes on the work floor are set adjacent in a single unit. Each receives grain from seven bins. From these grain drops to another box which also receives grain from the shipping conveyor belt that extends under the storage tanks and has its outlet just below the ceiling of the basement. From this point a diverting valve directs the grain into either of the two legs for re-elevating. Thus, if desired, grain may be drawn from 14 bins and the tank unloading belt simultaneously and thoroly mixed by the streams flowing together and being re-elevated. Hand holes are provided in the mixing chamber boxes so samples may be drawn for inspection and the mixture kept in control.

Stairs lead down from the work floor to the basement for passage to the car receiving sink or tank tunnels. A railing guards against the possibility of anyone falling into the boot pit from this floor, and another set of stairs lead down to the boot pit. A plentiful supply of windows keeps the basement light and they may be opened for ventilation.

A bricked in hole in the west basement wall has been left to provide for the conveyor tunnel of additional tanks to be erected at the other end of the head house. A thin section of concrete is left in west wall of the head house at the spout floor line for the conveyor gallery entrance of the contemplated addition.

Room on the work floor under the bins is utilized in making six rooms, three on the west side and three on the east. On the west side these rooms are devoted to an electric room, where are located the starters for all the machinery and the motor compensators, the superintendent's office, with its bin diagram and signalling system, and the stairway to the basement.

On the east side one room is devoted to a lavatory and shower bath for employees, one to a tool room, and the third is left for the grain inspector's office.



The Mixing Chambers of C. D. Jennings Elevator at Hutchinson, Kan.
[See outside front cover.]

A telephone system and light signalling system is controlled from the superintendent's office and reaches all parts of the head house and the storage tanks, so that the head office down town may communicate readily with the superintendent or any of the employees.

A signalling system with colored lights is automatically set in operation by the placing of spouts on the distributor floor, and shows at several points about the house, principal of which is the superintendent's office and the car sheds. So long as the distributor is in place the contact at that point registers on this colored light system, so that the workmen operating the machinery know that everything is in readiness for the passage of grain and into which bin the grain is being directed.

THE STORAGE TANKS: The first set of storage tanks was erected in 1928 and a temporary leg put up to serve them. Two years later the tank capacity was increased to 850,000 bus. The 40,000 bu. tanks join each other, instead of being set apart and having their walls bridged across for additional storage.

Each tank is 24 ft. in diameter and 102 ft. high, and has 7 in. walls. A free joint is left in the conveyor gallery at the top and the conveyor tunnel at the bottom to allow for differences in contraction and expansion of the concrete in the two sections in which the tanks were built. A concrete walk, fully butted against the tank walls, was built around the entire tank section for drainage purposes.

Above the tanks is a 14x8½ ft. Texas or conveyor gallery, in which operates a 36 in. conveyor belt thru a self-propelling double tripper. This belt is driven by a 30 h.p. motor thru a single reduction silent chain drive. Below the tanks is a 30 in. shipping belt driven by a 15 h.p. motor.

All tanks and interstice bins are fitted with a Zeleny thermometer system for keeping a close check on the temperatures and conditions of grain filled tanks. An alcove built out from the conveyor gallery half way over the tank section houses the reading room.

C. D. Jennings' story is one of consistent growth, and careful investment in the business with which he is most familiar. He started in the country grain business with an elevator at Bucklin, Kan., in 1908. Then he started acquiring country elevators, and building at favorable points. In 1914 he moved to Hutchinson and opened an office

for selling the grain from his country stations.

He still operates his original elevator station, to which he has added eight more country stations, all in the western wheat fields of Kansas. In his nine country elevators he has a total of 275,000 bus. storage capacity. It was largely to serve these elevators that he started his terminal. His success in this field is reflected by the latest structure which is illustrated herewith.

How to Increase Belt Conveyor Life

By W. E. PHILIPS, M. E., Link-Belt Company

In talking with friends and acquaintances in the grain trade I have often been asked, "How Can I Increase the Life of My Belt Conveyors?" As an answer to this popular question, I would say that five simple things materially increase the life of the average belt conveyor installation.

Everything I have to say is based on the assumption that when the conveyor was originally installed the idlers were lined up square with the belt; that an experienced engineer's advice was taken when determining on the belt design for properly handling grain; and that the belt was correctly lined up with the idlers.

Even though the original installation was correctly engineered, it requires some attention, to get the best results afterward, just as an automobile does if the utmost satisfaction is to be obtained.

The five things to which I refer are:

LUBRICATION. Sufficient greasing with the proper kind of grease, altho infrequently needed.

CLEANLINESS. Keep the space under the belt clean. Clean the decking when the grain overflows and threatens to clog the idlers. Clogging increases the friction load, resulting in greater power consumption and wear on the driving mechanism as well as the idlers and belt. See Fig. 2.

LOADING. Do not overload. Use an idler sufficiently heavy, and a belt designed for handling grain, to get the service expected. Have the material fed to the belt in the same direction the belt is moving, and with as little impact as possible. The use of improved feeders creates a steady flow of material without shock to the conveyor. See Fig. 3.

WEAR. There are many reasons for uneven or premature wear on belts and idlers. Belts scraping against framework, skirt-

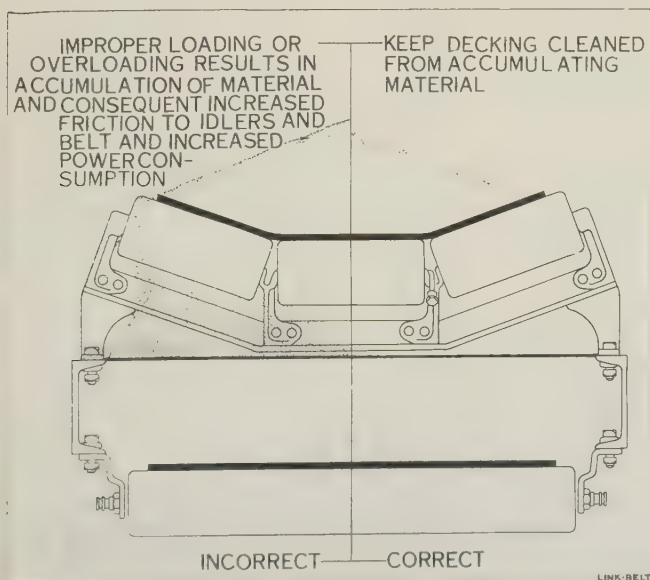
boards, or wedged material are the chief causes. Dragging idlers, caused by insufficient lubrication, or clogged rolls, cause undue wear on both the belt and idler, and put an extra load on the driving mechanism.

TRAINING THE BELT. Train the belt while empty, then if it runs out of line when it is loaded it is because of unequal loading. Fix the loading chute or install a feeder. Adjustment cannot be made by taking up the slack on one side or the other. See that the belt contacts the center roll of the idler because this roll steers the belt. Foundations for the idler should be firm and secure. Side, or guide idlers, should not be used when training the belt. Do not increase belt tension as this will injure the belt without obtaining the desired results.

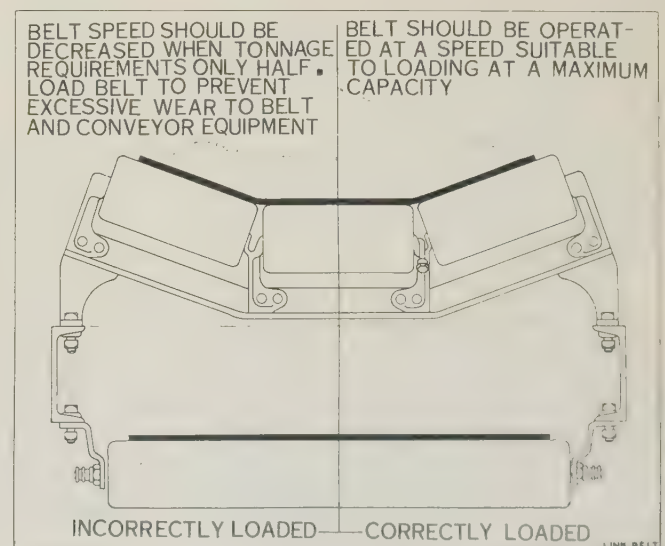
The United States continues to produce, beyond domestic uses, an annual surplus of around 200 million bushels, and to have a carryover far above normal size. So long as the United States has a large surplus in carryover and new crop, that surplus will be a big factor in making wheat prices, here and abroad, whether the wheat is sold or held, and no matter who owns the wheat.—Jas. C. Stone, chairman Federal Farm Board.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has consented to the proposal of the Postmaster-General to increase the limit of size of parcels of fourth-class mail matter to 100 inches, length and girth combined, and to increase the weight limit for single parcels to 70 pounds for deliveries to parcel-post zones 4 to 8, inclusive. Effective March 15, 1918, the weight limit was increased to 70 pounds for the first three zones and to 50 pounds for the other zones; these limits are now in effect. Why not extend it to car loads?

Chairman James C. Stone should be booted into everlasting oblivion by the President of the United States. Of all the stupid, illogical utterances given out by the Farm Board, the charge of Chairman Stone that the grain trade is responsible for his troubles is the most senseless statement ever issued. In his incompetent way he is trying to attract attention from his own unparalleled blunders. Stone first blamed the farmers of Kansas for not accepting the policies of Alexander Legge. Then he landed on grain dealers. If that does not work, he will next be blaming the man in the moon. The Farm Board alone is responsible for its own predicament and that of the wheat producers.—Wichita, Kan. *Beacon*.



How to Keep Idlers Clean



How to Load Conveyor

Exchanges Not Price Fixers

By F. A. Theis, Pres. Kansas City
Board of Trade

[In an utterance widely circulated by the press, Edward A. O'Neal, pres. of the American Farm Bureau Federation, asks what right have 2,500 men on the exchanges to fix the price of grain. Answering this misleading propaganda, Frank A. Theis, pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade, states:]

Mr. O'Neal first proclaims that "the one great need of agriculture right now was legislation to regulate the cotton and grain exchanges, so that speculation in these farm commodities might be minimized." The Department of Agriculture, since 1921, has had regulatory powers to control trading and has had representatives on all important markets to scrutinize trading with the power to cite exchanges if any irregularities existed and rescind their designation as contract markets if exchanges do not abide by these laws or take action against any member accused of manipulation or uncommercial conduct.

Exchanges Do Not Fix Prices.—The temerity of Mr. O'Neal's question as to "what right do about 2,500 men on 14 grain exchanges have to fix the sale price of our wheat and corn and oats through their deals in phantom crops that do not exist" is difficult to understand. There is no attempt to fix prices.

The members of these exchanges are in business to fill orders, to buy and sell for producers, processors, distributors or speculators desiring to establish property rights in any commodity. Furthermore, these trades are not made at values determined by the individual, but represent the idea of values of millions of growers, many more millions of consumers, who express themselves through the sale of virgin grain or the purchase of manufactured products.

Government Demonstrates Futility of Price Control.—Prices cannot be permanently influenced or controlled by any one individual or group which is demonstrated by the failure of the United States government, with an appropriation of \$500,000,000 at their command, to inflate values beyond levels dictated by supply and demand. If it is true that prices are manipulated as charged, why is it necessary to spend all this money to extend co-operative marketing, designated agencies of which all have representation on the exchanges? It is because they recognize the present machinery as the most efficient system of marketing that can be devised.

Existing System Most Economical.—Every scheme of marketing yet advanced to replace the present system has failed with huge losses, for they are not able to compete with the lowest cost basis of operation existing in any agricultural commodity. It is only through unfair commercial advantages made possible by legislation which permits subsidizing and coercing that some methods now supported by our government are able to cope with the present efficient

and economical system and remain in business.

The benefit to the farmer from a free trade, which fully reflects supply and demand conditions the world over, lies in the fact that it enables him to market his grain at any moment desired. It must be borne in mind that there is as much chance for loss as for profit in future transactions. What little the speculator derives from trading in grain and cotton is only his compensation for assuming the risk that is always present between the harvesting of grain and the time it reaches the ultimate consumer, which in some cases may be a year or more.

Speculators' Losses Cut Costs of Cash Grain Marketing.—Dr. Alonzo Taylor, director of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Cal., a foremost authority on the production and marketing of grain and a consultant of the Federal Farm Board, says after reviewing 41 years of wheat trading operations, that "speculative losses have considerably exceeded speculative gains."

"Over a period of years, speculators in wheat futures have lost heavily on all their trading. It is clear that there exists no large profits of speculators as a group, which may be supposed to have been made at the expense of either producer or consumer. On the contrary, speculators in futures, as a group, have lost money. They have protected hedging dealers and millers from losses which would otherwise have fallen on the dealers and millers, and the competition of such dealers and millers has probably held margins of others at a level providing little or no allowance for losses on speculative holding and no room for a charge for risk-taking or to cover any excess cost incident on failure to hedge. Speculators in wheat futures taken as a group have in the past carried the risks of price changes on hedged wheat and have received no reward for the service, but paid heavily for the privilege."

Price Determined by Supply and Demand.—By consulting those in charge of grain stabilization activities or co-operative agencies in the farm board set-up, Mr. O'Neal will find that the present system of free, independent trading is so highly competitive that the smallest fraction of a cent difference in an offer price will deprive the holder of a sale. That prices are far removed from all suspicion of being fixed may be easily determined at any time by following domestic and export purchase or sale activities.

Mr. O'Neal further declares that 2,500,000 wheat growers have nothing to say about how 2,500 grain traders shall run the business of buying and selling wheat. Neither consumers nor growers hold any such idea that they are under the domination of a few grain traders. The grower knows that the

task of producing grain is separate and distinct from that of marketing it, converting it into finished products and placed in the hands of consumers at the least possible expense. If the work in marketing and distributing of grain is not done as under the present system, some more costly and cumbersome machinery would still have to perform the same labor.

Political Meddling Disastrous to Producers.—As an organization, the Kansas City Board of Trade has silently refrained from commenting on the confusion and disturbance created by political intrusion in the merchandising of grain, the consequence of which has spelled disaster not only for the small minority supporting this political adventure but to the entire population of American agriculture.

The agrarian revolt of the Southwest toward misguided political efforts which have paralyzed our grain markets no doubt has caused much consternation in certain quarters. In the face of widespread producer criticism it is amusing to witness the co-ordinated effort to divert the farmers' attention from 25c wheat by attacks on grain exchanges.

The bill enacted by the house of representatives in Australia to create a wheat board to control marketing will not be effective until three states join, and New South Wales already has refused. Farmers are learning that they profit most by marketing their own wheat.

It is reported that mills and grain warehouses will be erected in Egypt by a company recently formed for that purpose, the initial capital being \$200,000, supplied in part by a Cairo bank. A mill at Alexandria will be the first undertaking.

Piling Wheat on the Ground in Kansas

In other years wheat has been piled on the ground in western Kansas in vast quantities on account of a shortage of cars in which to ship to market.

This year wheat is being piled on the ground because the owners do not want to sell at present low quotations, and they can not afford to place the grain in regular storage, as the charges would eat up the value of the wheat, and they would realize nothing for the crop.

In the engraving herewith are shown piles of wheat at Johnson, in the extreme Southwestern part of Kansas, over 250,000 bus. of wheat having been piled on the ground at one time. At the edge of the town are about 15 of the metal roofed machinery sheds covering the heaped up wheat to keep off the rain. Looking across the long pile we see the elevator of the Johnson Co-operative Co., managed by J. E. Webb, to whom we are indebted for the photographs.

Johnson is on the new branch of the Santa Fe extending west to Springfield, Colo. This season 600,000 bus. have been shipped from Johnson, and at Manter, a station nearby, 260,000 bus. have been shipped by Mr. Webb with a portable loader.



250,000 Bus. of Wheat Piled on Ground at Johnson, Kan. Awaiting Shipment.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Hardy, Ark.—Ending a long period of idleness, the Sangater Roller Mill has re-opened.

Mena, Ark.—The Mena Flour Mill has resumed operation after having been closed for some time.

Stuttgart, Ark.—An elevator is under construction to be used exclusively by Roy McCullum, to be 58 x 80 feet, 40,000 bus. capacity, and covered with corrugated iron. The elevator, which is near the Rock Island tracks, is to be used for the storage of rice.

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, Cal.—Recent new members of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n are as follows: J. T. Negley & Co., Alturas; R. V. Andersen, of the Pacific Oils & Concentrates Co., Ltd., Los Angeles; L. E. Starkweather, of the Sacramento River Warehouse Co., Colusa, and Geo. Burton, of the Productive Properties, Ltd., Stockton.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The new directors of the Grain Exchange are: C. H. Bates, F. E. Devendorf, O. H. Blasingham, Max Viault, W. B. Waterman and M. W. Sherwood; chief grain inspector, Chester Silcox; traffic manager, C. G. White; members of the grain committee are C. G. Flammer, chairman; Frank L. Cross, E. B. Young, George Schantzen and Frank Viault.

CANADA

Gadsby, Alta.—The Pioneer Grain Co. is erecting a 40,000-bu. elevator, to be finished in time to handle this season's wheat.

Vancouver, B. C.—The erection of a \$100,000 addition to the plant of the Canadian Rice Mills, Ltd., is reported to be contemplated.

Spring Coulee, Alta.—The 40,000-bu. elevator of the Alberta Wheat Pool burned during the second week of Aug., also a flour shed and some flour stock; no grain was lost.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n recently elected the following officers for the coming year: Pres., C. H. Forsyth; vice-pres., A. Lawrence; directors: J. Cruikshank, C. I. Hall, W. McLean, George Heffelfinger, D. N. Potter and F. Copeland.

Windsor, Ont.—C. R. Vanatter & Co., Toronto grain brokers, are reported to be promoting a project to erect a grain storage elevator on the Windsor waterfront, the first unit of which would have a capacity of 1,000,000 bus. The project is still in tentative state, depending on financial and other arrangements being concluded.

Churchill, Man.—The 2,500,000-bu. Government elevator was reported on Aug. 20 as ready, except for final touches, to handle the test shipment of grain, consisting of 600,000 bus. All the grain will be stored in the elevator by Sept. 15. Two tramp steamers will dock at Churchill between Sept. 15 and 20. No other boat will be engaged in shipping the grain from this port. C. D. Howe & Co. designed the elevator and the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co. did the construction work.

Victoria, B. C.—Edward A. Partridge, the first pres. of the United Grain Growers, was asphyxiated in his hotel in this city recently. He came to the coast a few years ago on account of his health. He was active in the formation of a number of farmers' organizations in the western part of Canada, especially Saskatchewan, his home province. He was one of the founders of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers. He was born in Ontario nearly 70 years ago, but had spent most of his life in the prairie provinces.

Oil Springs, Ont.—J. H. Penfold's mill and elevator burned Aug. 12; loss, \$30,000; partly insured.

Vancouver, B. C.—W. L. Craig, Vancouver manager for James Richardson & Son, Ltd., of Winnipeg, has resigned that position and gone into business on his own account as a general grain broker, operating as the Craig Grain Co., and has opened his office in the Marine Bldg. Mr. Craig was in business for himself here for a number of years, selling out to James Richardson about six years ago. He has served as pres. of the Grain Exchange and also of the Merchants Exchange. He will be succeeded in the Richardson company by William Wolfe, former manager of the company's Calgary office.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Manitoba Wheat Pool, which will function this year as an optional marketing organization, has been re-organized and Paul Brett has been made pres., succeeding Colin H. Burnell, who has been pres. since the formation of the pool seven years ago. R. M. Mahoney, general manager of the pool for a number of years and who has had charge of the elevator system, has resigned and his place taken temporarily by D. A. Kane, general superintendent of the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Manitoba Wheat Pool. Mr. Burnell will remain a member of the board of directors of the pool.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The F. C. Ayres Milling & Grain Co.'s warehouse burned recently as the result of an explosion believed due to spontaneous combustion; loss, \$22,000; a large quantity of feed was destroyed or badly damaged.

Pueblo, Colo.—A two-story addition is to be erected by the Pueblo Flour Mills, to be 80 x 100 feet, doubling the storage capacity for the mill's finished products. A 250-h.p. diesel engine will supplement the present electrical equipment.

Yuma, Colo.—The Yuma Farmers Milling & Merc. Co. has just completed one of the most successful years in the history of the company, making a net profit of \$38,352.52. The company is under the management of M. R. McDonald, formerly with the Farmers Elevtr. Co. at Plainville, Kan.—Farmers Milling & Merc. Co.

Denver, Colo.—The Pride of the Rockies Mill & Elevtr., the \$1,000,000 Denver property of the Longmont Farmers Milling & Elevtr. Co., has been leased for two years, effective Aug. 1, to Denver and Longmont men, including George and Frank Keeler, of Denver, and Earl T. Ludlow, Dr. John Andrews, L. E. Crews and J. E. Hamm, the four latter of Longmont. George T. Russell, who has been the manager for the past 28 years, will continue in that capacity. The new leasing company will be known as the Longmont Farmers Mill, Inc. The capacity of the elevator is about 350,000 bus. Another report says that the Farmers National Warehouse Ass'n has acquired space in this elevator.

ILLINOIS

Elliott, Ill.—Howard Cameron has taken over the Cameron elevator property at this point. He will handle grain, feed and seeds.

Griggsville, Ill.—L. D. Scott, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, was married, on Aug. 9, to Mrs. Anna Pierce, of Meredosia.

Harrisburg, Ill.—The Woolcott Milling Co. will at once rebuild the part of its plant that burned Aug. 1, as reported in the Journals last number.

Ipava, Ill.—The Ipava Farmers Elevtr. Co. recently installed a No. 3 Haines Feed Mixer.

Cissna Park, Ill.—The Davis Bros. & Potter Elevtrs. have been spruced up recently, the east elevator being covered with sheet metal and the west elevator painted.

Ashkum, Ill.—W. P. Burns, who has been manager of the C. H. Comstock Grain Co.'s elevator at this point for 33 years, resigned, effective Aug. 1. Byron Wallace has been appointed his successor.

Irwin, Ill.—Ferris Grain Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares no par value; incorporators: Thomas, M. P. and Thomas E. Ferris and J. A. Sullivan; to deal in farm products of all kinds.

Stonington, Ill.—We have recently installed one 20-h.p. motor and a 5-h.p. motor in our south plant, replacing steam power which was discontinued on account of boiler being condemned.—Stonington Elevtr. Co., Otto F. Young, mgr.

Farmer City, Ill.—The elevator formerly owned by the Farmer City Grain Co. was sold at public auction on June 6 to Lewis Shreve and Nels Johnson, of this city, and they are now operating the elevator under the name of the Farmer City Grain & Coal Co.

Grayville, Ill.—Edward J. Briswalter, Sr., a former partner in the elevator business of R. S. Prunty & Co., died on Aug. 4 at his home here, at the age of 57 years. He retired from active business about three years ago. He is survived by his widow, a son and two married daughters.

Wenona, Ill.—Grain men of the Streater vicinity will hold a meeting at the Stanton Hotel, Wenona, Ill., Aug. 27, dinner to be served at 7 p. m., following which a business meeting will be held. Sec'y Culbertson, of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, is expected to be present to lead in the discussion.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Chatsworth territory was held at the Chatsworth Hotel, this city, Aug. 25, at 7 p. m., at which time dinner was served. Sec'y Culbertson, of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, led in the discussion, following dinner, of several matters of importance.

Hindsboro, Ill.—The new elevator of the Hindsboro Grain Co., T. E. Hamman, of Arcola, Ill., owner, will not be completed until cooler weather. Work on the 110,000-bu. structure was stopped during the severe heat wave of July, after it was in readiness to receive the wheat and oats crops. George Saathoff is constructing the elevator, which replaces the house burned in March.

Pittsfield, Ill.—M. D. King, pres. of the M. D. King Milling Co., prominent in the milling business for many years, died at his home, from pneumonia, on Aug. 18, after a short illness. Altho Mr. King was 82 years of age, he was actively in control of his business until his death. He was a director in the Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Ass'n of Illinois. His widow and one son survive him.

Lehigh Stone Co.

KANKAKEE, ILL.

CRUSHED STONE, SAND, GRAVEL
LEHIGH SOIL SUGAR

Peoria, Ill.—An ordinance was adopted by the city council recently vacating the stub end of Dodge St., a distance of about 160 feet, to permit the building of an extension to the Burlington Elvtr., recently purchased by the Farmers National Grain Corp., as reported in the last number of the Journals. Unless the vacated property is used within two years the ordinance becomes void. It is said that the capacity of the elevator is to be doubled.

CHICAGO NOTES

Arnold A. Frick has retired from Greene & Brock, a Board of Trade firm.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for August was set by the directors of the Board of Trade at 5% per annum.

Among the new members of the Board of Trade are the following: Howard Kellogg, pres. Kellogg Grain & Elvtr. Co., Buffalo; Earl J. Pratt, Updike Grain Co.; Oscar L. Malo, of Denver; J. M. Livingston, and David K. Winton.

Rules of the Board of Trade referring to the final hour of delivery on the closing business day of the month were recently revised, to permit a possible extension of half an hour beyond the usual "dead line," provided the person desiring such extension gives due notice to the proper officials, giving the amount of additional time necessary and the reasons for wanting it.

INDIANA

Sunman, Ind.—Edward G. Koehl has installed a No. 1 Haines Feed Mixer in his elevator.

Orestes, Ind.—The Urmston Elvtrs., Inc., are installing electrically operated overhead dump at their elevator at this point.

Cambridge City, Ind.—Don and Verne Smith, who recently acquired the Cambridge City Feed Mills, have about completed the installation of a new mixer and are ready to operate.

Cambridge City, Ind.—Clark & Kirklin, owners of the Rush County Mills, have purchased and are operating the Imperial Creitz Mills. The mill was built in 1846 and is still operated by waterpower.

Loogootee, Ind.—The safe at the P. M. Walker & Co.'s elevator was forced open by thieves, July 31, who got nothing but old tax receipts and papers of no value to them. Mr. Walker never leaves any money around for burglars. Entrance was gained thru an office window.

Salem, Ind.—The flour mill and elevator of the Cauble Milling Co. burned on the morning of Aug. 11; loss, \$25,000; partly insured; 4,000 bus. of wheat in the elevator, the mill machinery and quantities of manufactured products were all destroyed. The company plans to rebuild.

Middletown, Ind.—Earl R. Walker, of the Middletown Grain Co., recently installed new 24-ton scales, erected a new office building and put in a corn dump. He has also had several large truck beds, each with a capacity of 308 bus. of wheat, built especially for the accommodation of farmers at harvest time.

Maples (Ft. Wayne p. o.), Ind.—Ben Levy's elevator, having offices at New Haven, burned at 3 o'clock a. m., Aug. 6; loss, \$7,500; the building was covered by insurance. About 1,000 bus. of corn, 500 bus. of oats and 500 bus. of wheat burned. The possible cause of the fire was reported to be locomotive sparks.

Shelbyville, Ind.—The Central States Grain Elvtr. Ass'n's elevator was discovered to be on fire at 10:15 a. m., Aug. 8, caused by a short circuit in an electric motor in the basement; damage about \$250; covered by insurance. The fire was easily extinguished by chemicals. All insulation was burned from the electric wires in the basement.

Geneva, Ind.—Nathan B. Shepherd, pioneer elevator man of this town, died at his home here, on Aug. 4, following a siege of illness due to the flu last January. Mr. Shepherd, who was 79 years old, had been in the grain business here for 57 years, and was the founder and owner of the elevator business conducted as N. B. Shepherd & Son, his son Clarence being associated with him in the business. Mr. Shepherd was born on a farm east of Geneva and had spent his entire life in this vicinity. He is survived by his widow and three sons, Earl H., Charles R. and Clarence E. Shepherd, all of this town.

Dundee (Orestes p. o.), Ind.—The Dundee Elvtr., owned by the Urmston Elvtrs., Inc., headquarters at Anderson, formerly the Urmston Grain Co., burned at 2:30 a. m., Aug. 14; loss, about \$20,000; partly insured. Defective wiring is believed to have started the fire. A quantity of wheat, oats and corn was in the elevator, ready for car loading. The elevator will be rebuilt and will probably be replaced with a fireproof structure. The Orestes elevator, owned by the same company, will take care of all feed grinding and other business until the new elevator is built. C. W. Urmston writes: "The Dundee elevator was a total loss. This is the third fire the company has had within the last 41 years, during which period it has operated as many as 14 elevators at one time. This elevator was entirely rebuilt four years ago, as a result of a previous fire, at a cost of \$18,760; same is insured for \$12,000. There were 4,000 or 5,000 bus. of grain in the house and a regular line of retail merchandise. Plans for rebuilding are being considered as soon as the remains are cool enough to clear away the debris."

IOWA

Algona, Ia.—E. R. Rising recently installed a Feed King Oats Huller.

Red Oak, Ia.—The Replogle Mill and its elevators have been repainted with aluminum paint.

Sloan, Ia.—The interior of the office of the Farmers Cereal Co. has been refinished, and new door and window frames put in.

Sherwood, Ia.—Some additional machinery was installed in the Quaker Oats elevator at this place. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Sanborn, Ia.—One of the coal sheds at the Hunting Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been remodeled into a feed house and the other coal sheds repaired.

Rock Valley, Ia.—Owen Manning was named manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the coming year at the recent annual meeting.

Pocahontas, Ia.—Perry Pearson took active charge as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co. July 1, relieving F. Koenig, resigned. —Art Torkelson.

Swea City, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. recently installed a new 15-ton dump scale, a Strong-Scott Dump, a manlift and made other repairs, the T. E. Ibberson Co. having the contract.

Mondamin, Ia.—S. C. Beebe, former manager of the Nye & Jenks Elvtr. at Colon, Neb., has been named manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Larry Spurgeon.

Thor, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves last month who made way with an adding machine, typewriter, radio and two rifles, gaining admittance thru a window.

Newell, Ia.—Davis Bros. & Potter Co.'s elevator, formerly the Ben Eno Grain Co.'s house, has been given a new coat of red paint and roofing cement. The company has discontinued grinding feeds.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, on the tracks of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad, which has been closed for several years, has been repaired and opened for the fall business.

Dundee, Ia.—Erwin Oldfather opened his feed and grist mill, located in Ralph D. Meyer's elevator, early in August. The mill has a 50-h.p. engine for doing the grinding and is equipped with up-to-date machinery.

Moorland, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has torn up its elevator driveway scale and is replacing the large timbers with steel I beams. The wood failed to weigh the large truckloads successfully due to the spring in them.—A. G. T.

West Branch, Ia.—The Wilder-Murrell Grain Co., of Cedar Rapids, has bot the West Branch Feed & Grain Co. H. L. Moorhead owner, and will operate it in conjunction with its Downey, Ia., business. Mr. Moorhead has been retained as manager.—Art Torkelson.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—The Updike Grain Corp.'s elevator, recently sold to the Farmers National Warehouse Corp., as previously reported, is to have about \$15,000 worth of improvements made to it, including additional storage bins and a new dust collecting and cleaning system.

Galt, Ia.—Early in the morning of Aug. 15 robbers broke into the office of the Galt Co-op. Grain Co. and also of the Burt Grain Co., opening the safes in both places. They obtained about \$20 from the Co-op. Co.'s office but nothing from the Burt Co.

Marengo, Ia.—The Bailey Grain Co. has abandoned its plan to rebuild the elevator burned several weeks ago. A. R. Bailey, manager of the company, plans to continue the retail feed business here indefinitely and is dividing his time between this business and an elevator at Toledo in which he is interested.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—George B. Miller, identified with Waterloo, Ia., manufacturing interests, has bot the assets of the Brown-Fall-gatter Co., Inc., from the receiver for \$8,700. Included in the sale are the machinery, tools, implements and equipment of what is known locally as the Dayton Mill. Cash assets derived from the sale are to be used to pay creditors. Mr. Miller will continue operation of the flour and feed mill.

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Rinard, Ia.—Chas. Hurd, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, who was hurt in an auto accident about six weeks ago, suffering a broken collar bone and internal injuries, is coming back in great shape. He is still carrying his arm in a sling.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Griswold, Ia.—The Dow, Hale & Lerigo grain and coal business at this point has been purchased by H. E. Hanson & Son. Henry Hanson, the son, has been manager of the company's elevator here since it was bot from the Griswold Co-op. Ass'n, and his father has been a salesman for Dow, Hale & Lerigo for a number of years.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The 350,000-bu. re-inforced concrete and steel elevator erected by the Milwaukee Railroad, is expected to be ready to operate by Sept. 1. It is leased to the Nye & Jenks Grain Co. With the completion of this elevator, which was constructed by the Burrell Engineering & Const. Co., this city will have a storage capacity of about 10,000,000 bus.

Reinbeck, Ia.—This town suffered a heavy fire loss on the afternoon of Aug. 15, early reports stating that the business section was practically destroyed. The fire started in the lumber yard of the Reinbeck Lbr. Co., spreading quickly to the Moeller & Walters lumber yard across the street (both of these companies operate elevators also); loss to the Reinbeck Lbr. Co., which was completely destroyed, \$65,000.—A. T.

Harris, Ia.—John E. Greig, of Estherville, part owner of the Willey & Greig elevator in Sibley, Ia., recently acquired his second elevator at this point when he traded his elevator in Reading, Minn., for the B. B. Anderson elevator here. Mr. Greig's other elevator here, operated under his name, will be managed by Willey & Greig. The two Harris elevators will be operated separately and the former employees retained.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Central Grain Corp. (the incorporation of which was reported in the Journal's last number) is now doing business in this city, having purchased the Prairie Queen and the Big Four milling properties some time ago. The company has storage for 100,000 bus. of grain, and will operate on the same plan as terminal elevators. Logan Nelson is pres. and George Arnold is sec'y-treas. of the corporation.

George, Ia.—Fire broke out in the office of the Farmers Elevator Co., early in July, shortly after the departure of thieves who took with them an adding machine and a radio, and it is believed that it was caused by the radio being torn hurriedly from its wires, which may have formed a short circuit. Most of the office equipment was destroyed before the fire was discovered and put out. The damage amounted to about \$1,000, covered by insurance.

Corning, Ia.—The Hogan & Hinck Feed Mill has just been remodeled on the inside, the north half of the building being partitioned off into storage rooms and bins, which have been made rat and mouse proof by the use of cement and heavy screen wire. The front part of the building, which is the office, has been arranged more conveniently, a balcony private office has been built and the whole refinished and redecorated. A freight elevator has also been installed.

Davenport, Ia.—Effective immediately (Aug. 18) the headquarters of this company will be changed from Davenport, Ia., to Royal, Ia. There will be no change in management, as H. C. Hale, pres. of the company, will make his headquarters in Spencer, Ia., which is very close to Royal, and his son, Hugh Hale, who is sec'y and treas. of the company, will make his headquarters at Royal, and they will continue in active charge of the company.—Dow, Hale & Lerigo, Inc., by H. C. Hale.

KANSAS

Wilson, Kan.—Mr. Vinning has leased the old Aunt Jemima Elevator.

Moline, Kan.—An elevator has been erected here by the C. C. Isely Lbr. Co.

Lanham, Kan.—Windstorm damaged the elevator of Henry Korff on Aug. 1.

Salina, Kan.—The mill plant of the Weber Flour Mills Co. was slightly damaged by fire on July 28.

Wichita, Kan.—New members of the Board of Trade include Harry Fulkerson, of B. C. Christopher & Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Southwest Grain Co. recently appointed L. C. Wesley traveling representative.

Dillon, Kan.—It is reported that the Farmers Union plans starting construction of a new elevator soon.

Claudell, Kan.—Windstorm damaged the elevator of the Claudell Farmers Elevator & Shipping Ass'n on Aug. 9.

Manning, Kan.—The Southwest Grain Co. has sold its 10,000-bu. elevator at this point to the Geo. Gano Grain Co.

Bonner Springs, Kan.—F. E. Stubbs, local coal and feed dealer, plans the erection and operation of a new feed mill.

Minneapolis, Kan.—Albert Crecelius, while working around a grain elevator, fell from a ladder and was killed, on July 15.

Waldo, Kan.—On July 31 the warehouse and stock of the Farmers Union Co-op. Business Ass'n were damaged by exposing fire.

Pittsburg, Kan.—A new mill and elevator is being erected, T. J. Brackeen proprietor, to be completed about the middle of September.

Liberal, Kan.—A 250,000-bu. concrete elevator will be erected by the Light Grain & Milling Co. The McDowell Const. Co. has the contract.

Greenleaf, Kan.—The Greenleaf Milling & Elevator Co. has installed a Strong-Scott Pneumatic Truck Lift, which was supplied by the White Star Co.

Syracuse, Kan.—J. T. Gray Grain Co. has installed White Star Special V Cups in the leg of its elevator. Southwest Construction Co. had the job.

Topeka, Kan.—Forbes Bros. Central Mills, a long established business, has been incorporated; capital stock and surplus, \$150,000; those connected with the firm at present are: A. Boyce Forbes, Ben Forbes and Fred Ross.

Wichita, Kan.—E. A. Kessler, who was formerly head grain inspector at this point, is now associated with the Harold-Wallis Grain Co. as solicitor.

Troy, Kan.—D. F. Whittaker is erecting a new grain and elevator office, of brick and tile construction, 24 x 11½ feet. He is also installing a new set of scales.

Meade, Kan.—The Co-op. Elevator & Supply Co. has installed a combination cleaner-grader-treater with wagon box elevator, to meet the farmers demand for graded seed treated for smut.

Elyria, Kan.—H. C. Rice, of McPherson, Kan., has leased the Colburn Elevator, which he will operate as the Elyria Grain Co. For several years Mr. Rice managed the Robinson Elevator Co.'s elevator at McPherson.

Agra, Kan.—The Dean Grain Co. has purchased the 12,000-bu. elevator and coal sheds of the Farmers Elevator Co. at Agra. The elevator is being repaired and will be placed in first-class condition for storage and operation.—Dean Grain Co.

Elmo, Kan.—The Elmo Farmers Union Co-op. Business Ass'n has sold its two elevators and dwelling property to Glen Williams, of Carlton, Kan., who will operate as "Glen Williams, Grain." G. M. Lannue will be the local buyer.—W. H. Hines.

Haviland, Kan.—In order to help offset the smut losses, which are heavy in this vicinity this year, the Farmers Co-op. Co. recently installed a cleaner-grader-treater machine, with wagon box elevator, which cleans and grades seed and treats it for smut.

Severance, Kan.—W. H. Swim has bot the elevator from the A. J. Elevator Co. (branch of Quaker Oats Co.) and will resume operation of the grain business and coal trade. Several months ago Mr. Swim lost his farmers elevator at this point by fire.

Manhattan, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elevator Co.'s office was entered by thieves, during the night of Aug. 11, entrance being gained by removing nails from a rear window. The safe was battered but had not been opened and nothing in the office was missed.

KENTUCKY

Scottsville, Ky.—W. W. Thompson & Co. sustained slight windstorm damage recently.

Russellville, Ky.—A new 25-barrel flour mill, owner J. B. Jackson, will be in operation here soon.

Mayfield, Ky.—The Mayfield Milling & Supply Co. is the new name of the former Mayfield Milling Co.

Pembroke, Ky.—Windstorm slightly damaged the mill and engine room of the Pembroke Roller Mills on July 19.

Lancaster, Ky.—The Lancaster Mfg. Co., J. R. and J. T. Myers proprietors, recently installed an unloading grain conveyor, which takes the grain from the cars to the elevator, also a large scale, a new 65-h.p. oil engine (replacing steam), and built a three-truck garage.

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Elizabethtown, Ky.—C. Morrison, of Glasgow, is putting the Nolin Mill, which he recently purchased, into first-class condition and expects to open it this fall. This is one of the best known flour and feed mills in this part of the state.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

Robert J. Fields, in charge of the private wire on 'Change here for Bartlett-Frazier Co., of Chicago, is at Rehoboth Beach, Del., for a vacation.—R. C. N.

David H. Larkin, chief grain inspector of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, has joined the ranks of the country gentlemen, having purchased a home in Severna Park, Anne Arundel County, Md.—R. C. N.

J. M. White has been named by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as successor to the late C. E. Wood, superintendent of grain elevators. Mr. White's title, however, will be "agent of Baltimore & Ohio terminals at Locust Point."—R. C. N.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Christopher E. Wood, superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio grain elevators at this port, who died Aug. 14, all operations at the elevators were halted for 15 minutes on the day of his funeral.—R. C. N.

C. J. Landers & Co., one of the oldest houses in the Baltimore feed and grain trade, is making extensive improvements in its offices and warehouse at Guilford Ave. and Eager St. The installation of metal ceilings, gas heat, and a new coat of paint promise to give the headquarters a decided newness.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Oxford, Mich.—The Oxford Co-op. Ass'n is installing an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill.

Oxford, Mich.—An electro-magnetic separator has been ordered for the feed mill in the M. A. Kamm plant.

Bedford, Mich.—The A. G. Payette Estate has installed a "Reliable" electro-magnetic separator at its feed mill.

Leslie, Mich.—The Leslie Elvtr. Co. is adding to its equipment an electro-magnetic separator for its feed mill.

Mason, Mich.—An electro-magnetic separator is being installed ahead of the feed mill at the Mason Elvtr. Co.'s plant.

Decatur, Mich.—The Decatur elevator has recently installed a "Reliable" automatic electro-magnetic separator ahead of the feed mill.

Carleton, Mich.—Kahlbaum Bros. have placed their order for an electro-magnetic separator to be placed ahead of their feed mill.

Ypsilanti, Mich.—The Ypsilanti Farm Bureau Ass'n has placed its order for the installation of an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill early in September.

Tekonsha, Mich.—The Tekonsha Co-op. Co. has bot the Warwick Feed & Seed Co., included in the sale being a warehouse, a cleaning mill, all brands of feed and the equipment.

Chelsea, Mich.—An electro-magnetic separator has been installed ahead of the grinder at the local feed mill of Ransom Lewis, to eliminate the danger of fire from tramp iron.

Memphis, Mich.—The Memphis Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s warehouse was broken into and robbed of cracked peas and corn to the value of \$15, on Aug. 5. Entrance was made by forcing a rear door.

Sebewaing, Mich.—A. L. Riedel, M. J. Hart, Sid Downer, W. I. Biles and Henry Claebusch gave talks at the recent fish dinner held in this city by the Thumb Bean Ass'n. The meeting was well attended.

Saginaw, Mich.—The Saginaw Milling Co. dissolved recently, and W. I. Biles, who was the manager of the hay department, has taken over the grain, feed, flour, bean and hay business of the company and now operates as the Saginaw Mills, of which he is the sole owner.

Caro, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. is installing a 15-h.p. motor to operate its bean plant, eliminating steam power. Motor will be enclosed in a fire resistive enclosure built of asbestos lumber and concrete.

Weidman, Mich.—The Holmes Milling Co. is adding a 50-h.p. electric motor as an auxiliary to its water power. The company reports the volume of water available for power use to be the lowest in years.

Moline, Mich.—The Moline Co-op. Milling Co. has recently installed a pneumatic system for handling ground feed. Equipment consists of a blower and dust collector, which is spouted directly to a bagging spout.

Flushing, Mich.—The Flushing Flour Mills have recently constructed an addition enclosing the space between their mill and a detached warehouse. A feed mixer and a 5-h.p. motor were installed in this space.

Yale, Mich.—The Yale Elvtr. Co. is installing a 24-inch attrition mill with a direct-connected 30-h.p. fully-enclosed pipe-ventilated motor, and a built-in electric-magnetic separator. This replaces a belt driven mill.

Columbus, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves during the night of Aug. 7, entrance being gained thru the back door of the feed shed, and 10 bags of prepared chicken feed and one bag of cracked corn stolen.

Waldron, Mich.—The United Grain & Fuel Co. has installed a 5-h.p. motor to operate its elevator at this station, replacing gasoline engine power. Motor will be enclosed in a fire-resistive enclosure constructed of asbestos lumber and concrete.

Barryton, Mich.—The Barryton Grain Co. has completed the installation of four more motors, completely electrifying its plant, and eliminating oil engine power. All motor controls are provided with low voltage, and overload time limit protection.

Pigeon, Mich.—The Co-op. Elvtr. & Milling Co. has completed an oil station detached a short distance from its elevator. The motor used to operate the compressor is of the fully-enclosed type, to eliminate the explosion hazard which might arise from sparking at the brushes on the single-phase motor.

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n will hold its annual fall meeting in this city on Sept. 2 and 3, at the Olds Hotel. The program com'te is said to be working up a program that will well repay the time and effort spent in attending the gathering, and the local bean men promise entertainment second to none.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—It is reported in the daily press that the Harbor Beach Farm Bureau, George Wruble proprietor, is erecting a bean elevator at its place of business on the Pere Marquette Railroad. The building, 24 x 30 feet, is about completed and machinery is being installed. It is expected to be ready to operate by September.

Bay City, Mich.—A new feed mill and bean elevator is being erected here by the Farm Bureau Services, Inc. A 50-h.p. hammer mill with pipe ventilated motor and built-in electro-magnetic separator will be installed along with a cleaner and a crusher. The three auxiliary motors in the plant will be the fully-enclosed self-ventilated type.

Copemish, Mich.—The Copemish Elvtr. built and operated by C. C. Bigelow since 1914, has been purchased by Charles C. Bigelow, Jr., and Kenneth L. Ireland, who have been assisting Mr. Bigelow during the last few years. The change was necessitated by the illness of Mr. Bigelow, who suffered a stroke of paralysis several months ago. The business will be run on a cash basis.

Thomas, Mich.—H. V. Kennedy, who has been in the lumber and coal business at Ferndale, Mich., and who owns a large farm in the vicinity of Thomas, has recently leased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant which has been idle for the past several years. A new direct-connected motor-driven attrition mill with a 30-h.p. fully-enclosed pipe-ventilated motor and a built-in electro-magnetic separator is being installed. A 10-h.p. fully-enclosed motor is also being installed to operate the other machinery in the plant.

Pinconning, Mich.—The Farm Bureau Services, Inc., have leased a warehouse and are installing a bean cleaner and will purchase beans at this point. A 10-h.p. fully-enclosed self-ventilated motor will drive the machinery.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—The Harris Milling Co. is installing a 100-h.p. 220-volt slip ring motor to operate its mill while repairs are being made to the flume and dam in connection with the water power. Motor will be permanently installed so that electric power will always be available in case of an emergency or low water. Motor is being installed in a fire resistive motor room.

Vassar, Mich.—The flour mill owned by Hart Bros., Inc. (headquarters Saginaw, Mich.), will operate this fall for the first time in 10 years. The mill, which is being re-conditioned, is expected to be ready to operate about the middle of September. The mill was once the property of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., being purchased by Hart Bros. after the Farmers Co. went bankrupt. Hart Bros. also operate two elevators here.

Chelsea, Mich.—The Chelsea Milling Co. recently experienced a small fire in the cupola of its fire resistive grain tanks adjoining the mill. Fire was caused by the burning out of an electric motor, due to overload. A new 7½-h.p. fully-enclosed self-ventilated motor is being installed, and the elevator head shaft which it drives is being fitted with anti-friction bearings to eliminate any further trouble from overload.

Sebewaing, Mich.—Pres. Gus Marotzke, of the Michigan Grain, Feed & Hay Dealers Ass'n, has appointed H. D. Gates, of Jackson, chairman of the arbitration com'te, which is also composed of Fred M. Cross, of Bad Axe, and James Kerr, of Melvin. Chairman of the legislative com'te is W. I. Biles, of Saginaw; of the transportation com'te, Eugene Wallace, of Battle Creek, and of the membership com'te, Fred Zinn, of Battle Creek.

Saginaw, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. is putting in electro-magnetic separators ahead of its feed mills to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard at the following elevators: Alma, Owendale, Millington, Vestaburg, Crosswell, Chesaning, Silverwood, Sandusky, Greenleaf, Mayville, Kingston, and Midland. This will provide this type of protection for all of the company's feed mills, four plants being previously equipped with this protection.

Lowell, Mich.—The Electric Sorting Machine Co. is constructing a 3-story warehouse and picking plant here, adjacent to the bean elevator of C. H. Runciman. Plant and equipment will cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000 and will have a picking capacity of 2 cars of beans per day. The machinery to be installed in this plant is the first of its kind to be developed, using the photo-electric cell or so-called "electric eye" to sort out discolored beans. The idea was developed by an inventor by the name of Hansen, from Chicago, and the machinery was developed and constructed by the General Electric Co. Models of the new electric bean picker have been thoroughly tested, and are reported as highly satisfactory. A separate corporation, known as the General Bean Co. will operate the plant. Beans will be processed as usual on cleaners and roll pickers in the Runciman Elvtr. and then conveyed over to the new plant for sorting, eliminating the necessity of hand sorting of any type.

MINNESOTA

Wadena, Minn.—The Hewitt Feed Mill, owned by Marion Hinman, burned recently; loss, \$3,200.

Duluth, Minn.—F. T. Hurley, manager of the Occident Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has given up that position.

Hendrum, Minn.—The Hendrum Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently renewed its articles of incorporation for 30 years.

Milaca, Minn.—The Milaca Farmers Co-op. Creamery has installed a new mill in its feed manufacturing department.

Muskoda (Hawley p. o.) Minn.—Schmitz Bros., of Glyndon, have leased the Muskoda Elvtr., which has been closed for two years.

Fairmont, Minn.—Frank Livermore will have charge of the Livermore Elvtr., which has re-opened after being closed for a year.

Minneapolis, Minn.—New members of the Chamber of Commerce include George H. Davis, pres. of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., of Kansas City.

Luna (Warren p. o.), Minn.—The Red Lake Falls Milling Co. has had the T. E. Ibberson Co. install a 10-ton 16-foot dump scale and a new Strong Dump in its elevator.

Barrett, Minn.—Marlowe C. Osman has been appointed manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. He was formerly with the Roslyn Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Roslyn, S. D.

Pelican Rapids, Minn.—P. C. Frazee is making extensive improvements at his elevator and mill, preparing to manufacture stock feed. Among other things he has installed a 3-car molasses vat.

Cambridge, Minn.—The Cambridge Flour Mill, which has been operated by the Eastern Minnesota Power Co., has been leased to the Cambridge Flour & Feed Co., Gust Olson being retained as manager.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—Louis L. Dufault, manager of the Math Barzen Elvtr. Co. at this point, has purchased the merchandise department of the business. He will also continue as the company's manager.

Arco, Minn.—Welding Johnson, farmer, is the new manager of the Farmers Independent Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Guy Roberts, manager for the past eight years, who has taken a similar position at Iona, Minn.

Reading, Minn.—B. B. Anderson, who formerly operated an elevator at Harris, Ia., has traded his elevator there for John E. Greig's elevator here, and has taken possession of his new property, which he will manage himself.

Revere, Minn.—The new 40,000-bu. elevator (described in detail in the May 27 Journals) was taken over by the Revere Co-op. Co. from the T. E. Ibberson Co., builders, on July 27 and opened for business. This house replaces the elevator burned in April.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—A fire was narrowly averted at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, on Aug. 1, when a board was discovered to be smouldering at the edge of the pit, a few feet below the main floor. It is believed that some one had dropped a cigarette or lighted match.

Chatfield, Minn.—The Nichols & Delaney Elvtr. Co. has completed the installation of a new Gaston No-Twist 10-ton Motor Truck Scale. The Manahan Flour & Feed Co. of this city is installing a 20-ton truck scale of the same make, which will also be the official city scale.

Rochester, Minn.—The Rochester Ice & Fuel Co., is installing additional equipment in its feed mill. A new corn cracker unit will be installed and a 2-pair high 18 x 24 roller mill, 3 new legs, motor equipment and other additions will be made. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Duluth, Minn.—New members of the Board of Trade include Rosenbaum Bros., of Chicago, admitted to corporation membership. Retired from membership: Lydiard-Hatch Co., of Minneapolis, and the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul, whose memberships have been transferred to the Farmers National Grain Corp., which hereafter will do all the marketing on the exchanges for the co-operatives.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Minnesota's new farm storage law, passed by the last state legislature, to be administered by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, went into effect this month. Offices have been opened in the Flour Exchange Bldg., with A. B. Wilkinson as state grain storage commissioner. Under this act, 10 or more farmers in a community, or a lesser number that produce a total of 5,000 bus. of grain to store, may put it in farm storage, keep it off the market for higher prices and get a certificate from the commission that the banks will honor.

Balaton, Minn.—The firm of Twedt & Giese, operating elevators at Balaton and at Burchard, Minn., and also a general merchandise store at Burchard, has been dissolved. Hereafter Ed Twedt will have no interest in the elevator at this point, which will be owned and operated solely by Paul W. Giese, who will have no interest in the elevator and store at Burchard, both of which will be owned and operated by Mr. Twedt.

Slayton, Minn.—The Slayton Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. has sold the elevator property to the Monarch Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, still retaining the lumber yard. The Monarch Co. paid \$6,500 for the elevator building and the coal sheds, and in addition bot the stock of grain and seeds, which invoiced at about \$2,800. The F. H. Peavey Co., which owns the Monarch Co., years ago owned the property which has just been purchased. Joe Nolan, of Buffalo, Minn., who has been a buyer for the Monarch Co. for many years, will manage the elevator, assisted by G. W. Hollenbeck, who has operated the elevator for several years.

Hopkins, Minn.—The Farm Service Stores, Inc., have awarded to the T. E. Ibberson Co., a contract for the erection of a 20,000-bu. elevator, a warehouse (capacity 10 cars) and a feed mill building. A full basement will be provided under all buildings. Provisions are being made for receiving grain from cars. A number of legs, cleaners, feed grinders, mixers and other equipment will be installed, also an escalator from the basement to the main floor of the warehouse. Large display windows facing the street will be in the warehouse. A trucking driveway will be at the end of the warehouse and a large office building will be erected, fitted with modern furniture. Lavatories, waiting room, public and private office, etc., will be included. The whole structure will be covered with galvanized iron and work will be started at once.

Farmington, Minn.—The Farm Service Stores, Inc., elevator, warehouse, feed mill and coal shed (formerly the property of the Haertel Co.) burned Aug. 6; loss, estimated at \$50,000. The fire was preceded by an explosion that blew the manager, Ralph Birdsell, and three farmers thru the door, unhurt. The company immediately awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. the next afternoon for the erection of a feed mill building, equipped with a Jacobson Mill, to take care of its business temporarily until the permanent building could be erected. Within three days after the fire it was operating again and awarded a contract to the Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new 20,000-bu. elevator, having a cross work-floor, one leg fitted with a Strong Head Drive and Dump and also a 12-foot grate in the driveway. A full basement is being provided under the elevator, and a 15-ton all-steel truck scale will be used for receiving purposes. A warehouse with a capacity of 8 cars will be built adjacent to the elevator. A feed mill building will be erected and will have 4 legs, a 24" mill, a cob crusher, a Triumph Corn Sheller, a Unique Magnetic Scalper and Separator. A vertical mixer will also be installed. A special driveway will be built to the feed mill to house two trucks at the same time, serving bulk products from the main plant to the driveway. G. E. Motors will be used throughout the plant. A coal shed having 6 bins will also be built, to be 84 feet long. The whole plant will be covered with galvanized iron. Work has already been started on the plant which is being built on the Milwaukee tracks.

MISSOURI

Strafford, Mo.—The Farmers Exchange has added a No. 1 Haines Feed Mixer to its equipment.

Springfield, Mo.—The mill plant of the Tindle Milling Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on July 23.

Salisbury, Mo.—Lon McCorkle, who recently became owner and manager of the Salisbury Milling Co.'s plant, as mentioned in the July 22 Journals, is reported to be suffering from erysipelas.

Rogersville, Mo.—After being shut down for two years the Tunnell & Son mill is operating again, turning out 50 barrels of flour per day.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co.'s local office has moved from its former location in the Pierce Bldg. to the Merchants Exchange Bldg. R. E. Nye, vice-pres. of the company, is manager.

Palmyra, Mo.—Lawrence Juette and Lawrence Wellman, associated in the concrete business for years, have converted their building into a feed mill, built an addition on the rear and installed up-to-date grinding machinery.

Mountain Grove, Mo.—The old Pearman Flour Mill has been overhauled and will soon be in operation after being closed for 10 years because there was not enough wheat raised in the surrounding territory to justify operation. This season's crop is the best in years.

St. Louis, Mo.—L. A. Parker, who for the past 14 years has conducted a brokerage business in Evansville, Ind., and S. E. Hoffman, for eight years connected with the Douglas Co. and its successor, the Penick & Ford Co., have organized the brokerage firm of Parker-Hoffman.

North Kansas City, Mo.—H. E. Chatterton, who for the past 30 years has been prominent in the bean industry of Michigan, is pres. of the re-organization of Chatterton & Son, of this city, succeeding the former company of the same name whose headquarters were at Lansing, Mich.

Kansas City, Mo.—N. B. Updike, pres. of the Updike Grain Corp., headquarters Omaha, has announced that on Sept. 1 the Kansas City offices of the corp. would be closed, at which time Merle H. Howard, manager, becomes manager of the Equity Union Grain Co. and will move the entire staff with him.

Kansas City, Mo.—Lightning struck a dust collector on top of one of the three elevators of the Southwestern Milling Co. at Kansas City, Kan., on Aug. 18, but the resulting fire was soon brot under control, most of the damage to the wheat being done by water. The combined capacity of the three elevators at this site is 3,500,000 bus.

St. Louis, Mo.—The death of Mrs. Hattie Carlisle Lang, wife of Bert H. Lang, a member of the advisory com'te of the Federal Farm Board and who was formerly in the grain business, occurred on Aug. 12. Mrs. Lang, who was 58 years of age was the sister of S. S. Carlisle, of the Kansas City office of the Continental Export Co.

MONTANA

Moore, Mont.—The Lake Grain Co. has appointed R. J. Fitzgerald, of Power, Mont., manager of its elevator, succeeding Harold Seright, who was placed in charge at the time the Lake Grain Co. purchased the elevator from the Swift Grain Co., as reported in the June 10 Journals.

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Lewistown, Mont.—The state laboratory established two years ago in the Bank-Electric Bldg. is being re-opened, it is reported, with Fred Bullock, said to be one of the best wheat experts in Montana, in charge.

Billings, Mont.—According to the daily press, H. H. Calkins, auditor for Chatterton & Sons, whose headquarters are at Lansing, Mich., and who have a warehouse at this point, is charged with the conversion of 1,700 sacks of beans.

Hardin, Mont.—The Occident Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, which had been closed for several months, has been re-opened and A. C. Claffey, who managed the company's elevator at Rapelje, Mont., for the past 16 years, has been placed in charge. An addition will be built to the elevator in which will be housed the latest equipment and machinery for cleaning beans.

NEBRASKA

Waverly, Neb.—The Johnson Grain Co. has installed a Bender Truck Dump at its elevator.

North Platte, Neb.—The Day Milling Co. has had a No. 1 Haines Feed Mixer installed in its elevator.

Preston, Neb.—Cash to the amount of \$36 was stolen from the office of the Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. recently.

Ravenna, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment on July 17.

Scribner, Neb.—Windstorm slightly damaged the mill plant of the Farmers Co-op. Mercantile Co. some time ago.

Minden, Neb.—Herman Hermanson has taken over the Minden Mill, which has not been operated for several months.

McCool Junction, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a York Head Drive, manufactured by the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Leshara, Neb.—A. E. Priest, of North Bend, is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding William Kammer, resigned.

Garland, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building a new elevator, of cribbed construction, 24 x 26, 40 feet high. E. H. Cramer has the contract.

Coleridge, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Livestock Ass'n has had a new foundation placed under its elevator and the house raised and rebalanced.

Hebron, Neb.—Black Bros. Milling Co., of Beatrice, Neb., has added a Bender Spur Gear Electric Truck Dump to the equipment of its elevator at this point.

Ashland, Neb.—The Kuhl Reese Grain Co. has just completed its new feed plant and is open for business. It also has a commercial feed distributing point here.

Humphrey, Neb.—One of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Lbr. Co.'s safes was recently broken into by burglars, whose only reward was some revenue stamps amounting to \$1.50.

Niobrara, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. closed its doors on Aug. 8, the buying and selling of grain in this vicinity being almost at a standstill being given as the cause. The closing is only temporary.

Lincoln, Neb.—If owners of truck scales will insist upon every state scale inspector being equipped with experience and 1,000 lbs. of test weights the state service will be of real help to scale owners.

Gering, Neb.—A bean elevator and warehouse is being erected by Chester B. Brown, of Morrill, to be 50 x 50 feet, two stories high. This plant will be a second unit of Mr. Brown's plant at Morrill.

Lincoln, Neb.—Permit to erect a one-story brick building, 110 x 132 feet, has been given to the Gooch Food Products Co., subsidiary of the Gooch Milling & Elvtr. Co. This will replace the unit damaged by fire a few weeks ago.

Ashland, Neb.—F. L. Nelson, recent manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, died July 21, from cancer of the stomach. Mr. Nelson had been in charge of the ass'n's elevator since 1927. Cy Anderson, formerly of Seward, Neb., is now in charge.

Marquette, Neb.—Mr. Harlan, of Lincoln, who at one time was with the T. B. Hord Grain Co. at Fullerton, has been made manager of that company's elevator at this point, succeeding Herb Parris, who has been transferred to the company's elevator at Aurora.

Central City, Neb.—The Conner Cereal Co. has opened a factory for the manufacture of a new cereal food on the second floor of the Almquist Bldg., with display rooms and offices on the first floor. The new food has a corn base, supplemented by barley, malt, butter fat, etc.

Omaha, Neb.—Frank J. Strudl, head book-keeper and minor stockholder in the Vincent Grain Co., of this city, is reported as being under investigation regarding an alleged discrepancy of about \$75,000 in the grain company's balance with the closed State Bank of Omaha.

Eldorado, Neb.—I am the manager of the Eldorado Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, which is now [Aug. 10] being operated, as it is almost completed. It was built for W. J. McNeil at this place. We are the only dealers here.—W. F. Peacock. [For description of this elevator see July 22 Journals.]

Aurora, Neb.—Herb Parris, who for several years has been the manager at Marquette, has been put in charge of the T. B. Hord Grain Co.'s elevator at this point, succeeding Frank Little, who has been transferred to the elevator at Schuyler, as reported in the last number of the Journals.

Omaha, Neb.—The Grain Exchange on Aug. 14 put into service its new radio broadcasting transmitter and patrons should now be able to get Omaha market reports over Station WAAW without any difficulty. The Grain Exchange requests that patrons of this market write to the station telling whether or not they receive the broadcasting reports satisfactorily.

A Cheap Trick Exposed.—A farmer friend came to my office with a copy of the August number of the "Bureau Farmer," and pointing to a signed article by Mr. C. B. Steward, sec'y of the Nebraska Farm Bureau, asked if it is true that the Supreme Court has issued a permanent injunction against our Grain Dealers Ass'n. It is certainly unfortunate that this gentleman should have written such a misleading production, for probably 90% of his readers will accept it as being the actual conditions existing today. Had he stated that this happened to an organization that has been out of existence for over thirty years no exception could be taken. But when he leaves the impression that the "organized grain trade" is conspiring against and fighting the farmer elevator companies we know that few of them will be misled. We are primarily interested in improving conditions for the trade as a whole. Independent and farmers elevators look alike to us and we expect to continue our efforts to assist all of them in the future, as in the past.—J. N. Campbell, sec'y Neb. Grain Dealers Ass'n.

NEW ENGLAND

Charlestown, Mass.—B. Rothstein & Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 500 shares of no par value; directors: Alexander Rothstein, pres.; Barnett Rothstein, treas., and Frances Rothstein, clerk; to manufacture and deal in flour, grain, cereals.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Several offices on floor F of the annex of the Produce Exchange Bldg. were damaged by fire recently, which occurred early in the morning, starting in the office of the chemists of the Produce Exchange.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hazen, N. D.—G. Froeschle has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Solen, N. D.—H. H. Thorpe has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

St. Joe, N. D.—The St. Joe Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator office has been enlarged and repainted.

Fargo, N. D.—The North Dakota Grimm Alfalfa Ass'n has about completed a new warehouse at this point.

Neché, N. D.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. has just completed extensive repairs and improvements on its elevator at this point.

Kenmare, N. D.—Anton Klemons has bot the machinery of a flour mill at Hurdsville, N. D., which he plans to move to this point and set up a mill next spring.

Plaza, N. D.—The Minnetonka Elvtr. has been closed, as there is no grain to handle here this season. I. M. Monicken has been in charge of this house for about 24 years.

Maxbass, N. D.—C. L. Romine has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding C. O. Haakenson, resigned, who has gone to Galesburg, N. D.

Webster, N. D.—After being closed for two months, the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here re-opened late in July, with Edgar Weaver, of Doyon, the new manager in charge.

Galesburg, N. D.—C. O. Haakenson is the new manager of the Galesburg Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. He was formerly manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s house at Maxbass, this state.

Litchville, N. D.—A. Hoffman has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Fred Semmens, who has been transferred to Perry by the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n.

Starkweather, N. D.—W. A. Lawson has been appointed manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, succeeding F. E. Shively, who has been manager for a number of years.

Milton, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has arranged for the installation of a 10-h.p. electric motor. Eli Harris, formerly of Outlook, Mont., has recently been appointed manager of this elevator.

Tower City, N. D.—R. J. Cooper has sold his elevator to B. C. Hanson, formerly of Nome, N. D., who is now operating it himself, and expects to put in some improvements, including a new office, and repairs.

Bottineau, N. D.—J. H. Schreiner, manager of the Great Western Grain Co.'s elevator, died early in August as the result of injuries and burns received in an automobile accident. He is survived by his wife, one son and three daughters.

Cummings, N. D.—Repairs have been made to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that was damaged recently by a windstorm that blew off the cupola and the top part of the elevator, twisted the legs and machinery and damaged the building in general. The T. E. Ibberson Co. made the repairs.

Bowdon, N. D.—In view of the poor crop in this vicinity this year, it is reported that it is not likely that Johnson & Son's elevator that burned recently (as reported in the Journal's last number) will be rebuilt at present. There was little grain in the elevator at the time of the fire, only one bin partly full of rye, being lost. Insurance was carried.

Neché, N. D.—Sponsored by the four local elevator companies, the Monarch Elvtr. Co., the National Elvtr. Co., the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. and the Briggs Grain Co., a meeting was held here, July 31, in the public hall. Ray B. Bowdon, sec'y of the Northwest County Elvtr. Ass'n, gave an interesting talk on "The Crisis in Agriculture," after which a free lunch and dance was enjoyed.

OHIO

Lancaster, O.—On July 1 windstorm slightly damaged the plant of C. F. Mondhank.

Bucyrus, O.—Ziegler & Schulz have installed a new Sidney Elevator and other equipment.

Howard, O.—The Howard Equity Exchange Co., feed, farm supplies and grain, is going on a cash basis Sept. 1.

Tontogany, O.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is erecting a new elevator, replacing the one burned about a year ago. It is of concrete and steel and is expected to be completed by October.

Mechanicsburg, O.—The Mechanicsburg Co-op. Exchange sustained very slight wind-storm damage on July 17.

Dunbridge, O.—A new hammer mill and an up-to-date mixer have been installed in the feed mill of the Sugar Ridge Grain Co.

Middlepoint, O.—The Odenweller Milling Co. recently added to its equipment a new corn cracker and grader, furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Merrill, O.—We are remodeling our Merrimill elevator, installing corn sheller, cleaner, grinder and increasing the capacity, also put in a new engine, getting ready for the new corn crop.—H. G. Pollock, mgr. Pollock Grain Co., Middle Point, O.

Tiffin, O.—Negotiations were reported, about Aug. 15, to be pending for the lease of the Pioneer Mills, owned by Frank W. Bacon. If the deal goes thru new machinery will be installed to increase the capacity of the mills to 500,000 barrels, it is said.

Westville, O.—Gaining an entrance by breaking a window in the office of the Westville Elvtr. Co., robbers blew open the safe, during the night of Aug. 11, and secured about \$100 in cash, leaving the checks, notes and other papers in the safe. The company's loss is covered by insurance.

Fostoria, O.—Al T. Ward, formerly associated with Sam Rice, of Metamora, O., in the Fostoria Storage & Transfer Co., and the Seneca Grain Co., severed his connection Aug. 1 with the Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Ass'n, which co-operative took over the elevator formerly operated by the first named company, and is continuing operation as the Seneca Grain Co., doing a receiving and shipping business and specializing in corn and oats, bulked or sacked.

Toledo, O.—The National Milling Co. (owned by the National Biscuit Co.), whose plant was damaged by fire last May, has under construction a new marine leg and tower and 430 feet of dockage, to replace the burned equipment. The leg and tower will be set upon 56 piles anchored at the bottom of the Maumee River. It will be capable of unloading grain from lake carriers at the rate of 15,000 bus. per hour. The unloading capacity of the former leg was 10,000 bus. per hour. The Macdonald Engineering Co. is doing the work.

OKLAHOMA

Clinton, Okla.—J. G. Flaming has opened his mill, doing business as the Clinton Milling Co., which has been closed for several years.

Devol, Okla.—The elevator of P. A. Cope burned at midnight on Aug. 7; loss is covered by insurance; between 2,500 and 3,000 bus. of wheat and oats was destroyed.

Elk City, Okla.—The Elk City Feed Mill, A. R. Davis owner, has been overhauled and put in first class condition and will be opened for this season's run on Sept. 1.

Numa, Okla.—Catching his arm in some machinery, J. M. Pitman, an elevator operator, was killed on July 15, his head being crushed as he was jerked against the fly wheel of the engine.

Purcell, Okla.—The local plant of the Oklahoma Terminal Elvtr. Co., of Guthrie, the owner of which is Frank Gresham, after discontinuing the manufacture of feed several years ago, recently resumed it.

Oologah, Okla.—A. D. Young's elevator at this point burned early in the morning of Aug. 2, caused by lightning; loss, \$5,000; partly insured. Mr. Young also owns elevators at Nowata and at Watova, Okla.

South Coffeyville, Okla.—We are planning an addition to our elevator and feed mill by the installation of a cornmeal plant. We wish to build a plant that will grind out about 10 barrels per hour.—T. F. Jameson, Jameson Mill & Grain Co.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—The Mason Mills, Inc., known locally as the Alfalfa Mill, has been bot by the Pecos Valley Milling Co., of Hagerman, N. M., which has plants at Hagerman and Dexter, N. M., at Chandler, Ariz., and at Rupert, Ida. Machinery is now being installed that will double the capacity of the mill. J. P. Wilson will have charge of the plant.

Freedom, Okla.—S. T. Walker recently installed a new hammer mill and a stone burr mill, the latter for making corn meal and whole wheat flour, the two machines being connected with a 20-h.p. motor.

Clinton, Okla.—The Nelson Grain Co., one of the oldest grain firms in the western part of the state, and operating elevators at this point, at Cordell, Oakwood, Laverne and May, owned and operated by R. E. Nelson and Frank Nelson, brothers, of this city, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The depressed grain market is blamed for the failure. Liabilities were listed at \$22,737, and assets at \$19,042, including a \$10,000 insurance policy. The brothers also listed individual liabilities and assets. Every effort will be made to put the company back in operation.

Enid, Okla.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. is reported to have bot the common stock of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. and the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Terminal Corp., both subsidiaries of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n, and an operating agreement has been entered into by which the Farmers National Grain Corp. will market, handle or store all grain originating from the producer members of the wheat growers' organization. John Manley, of this city, general manager of the growers' ass'n, will continue as manager for the Farmers National of the newly acquired properties. The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. operates 192 country elevators in Oklahoma and Texas, either under ownership or lease, and the Terminal Corp., owns and operates the 1,050,000-bu. terminal elevator in this city that was completed last year.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Sheridan, Ore.—The Sheridan Feed Co. recently installed a new hammer mill grinder.

Baker, Ore.—The plant of G. A. Marshall and stock stored therein were damaged by exposing fire on Aug. 3.

Okanogan, Wash.—The old flour mill, a landmark here, burned a few weeks ago. Little insurance was carried.

Haines, Ore.—Several warehouses of the Marshall Grain Co. along the Union Pacific tracks burned early this month.

Lewiston, Ida.—The Prairie Flour Mill Co. contemplates building a \$20,000 flour mill, making the third mill for this city.

Kennewick, Wash.—Gleasons, Inc., have added to their equipment a direct-connected grinder and a corn cracker and grader.

Belmont, Wash.—The Oakesdale Wheat Growers, of Oakesdale, Wash., have bot two warehouses from Robert Thom and A. D. Huber for \$5,000.

Dayton, Wash.—Storage space for bulk grain is contemplated by the Dayton Feed & Fuel Co. in addition to its feed and fuel business. The company recently moved into new quarters.

Nezperce, Ida.—A pneumatic car lifter for dumping trucks rapidly has been installed at T. E. Robinson's elevator, and a 68-foot leg which permits spouting grain into the different bins has been added.

Vancouver, Wash.—The southern district of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington met at the Evergreen Hotel, this city, on Aug. 11, at 6:30 p. m., and discussed matters of interest to the feed men of that section.

Monmouth, Ore.—An annex to the Monmouth Co-op. Warehouse has been completed and the elevator machinery installed. The added structure has a capacity of 45,000 bus. and has a height, including the tower, of 81 feet.

Portland, Ore.—Recently elected officers of the Merchants Exchange are: Pres., Stanley Semple; vice-pres., Paul Ostroot; treas., A. M. Scott; sec'y, Ed Davis, and assistant sec'y and manager, Howard George. The new directors were given in the June 22 number of the Journals.

Spokane, Wash.—Crews are working 20 hours a day, more than 200 men being on the job, on the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s 750,000-bu. elevator in order to have it completed early in September. Alloway & Georg started construction on June 23. Some of the machinery for the workhouse was on the ground as early as the first week in August.

Cunningham, Wash.—Two men have been arrested for stealing 568 grain bags from the warehouse here managed by Jesse Galbreath. They sold the goods in Spokane.

Portland, Ore.—John Baikie, connected with the grain department of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., of this city, for the past 33 years, died very unexpectedly at his home, on Aug. 5, from heart trouble, as he was retiring for the night. Mr. Baikie was born in Scotland, coming to this country 45 years ago. He is survived by his widow and one son, John.

Lewiston, Ida.—The 130,000-bu. steel and concrete elevator for the Lewiston Grain Growers, described in the June 24 Journals, set a record in elevator construction speed for this section of the country. It was just 37 days from the day ground was broken for the foundations until wheat was being stored. It is planned to double the elevator's capacity next year, it is reported. Alloway & Georg had the contract.

Portland, Ore.—On account of the transfer of Phil Benedict from the Portland to the Seattle office of Kerr, Gifford & Co. (as reported in the June 22 Journals), it was necessary to elect another president for the Portland Grain Exchange, and A. M. Scott, of the Pillsbury Astoria Flour Mills Co., has been selected for that office. Preston Smith, of Kerr, Gifford & Co., replaces Mr. Benedict on the board of directors of the Exchange.

PENNSYLVANIA

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The partnership of Lee & Wheaton dissolved, effective Aug. 1, Harley C. Wheaton, of the old firm, taking over the grain and hay shipping and receiving business under his own name, with offices in the Miners Bank Bldg., this city.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Wolsey, S. D.—A. H. Schulz & Son have re-opened their elevator at this point.

Strandburg, S. D.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the elevator of J. P. Montag on Aug. 6.

Eureka, S. D.—A number of local business men are discussing plans for establishing a flour mill.

Britton, S. D.—Ralph Kane has succeeded William C. Mellenbernt as manager of the Powers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Lesterville, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has decided to close the elevator on account of the shortage of small grain in this locality.

Ipswich, S. D.—The machinery in the Ipswich Mill, which has not been operated for a number of years, is being taken out and shipped to Saskatoon, Canada.

Hazel, S. D.—G. L. McLachlan, former manager of the Virgil Grain Co.'s elevator at Virgil, S. D., is now manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Butler, S. D.—W. E. Dickinson, of Fullerton, N. D., has leased the Brown Grain Co.'s elevator for one year, taking possession early this month. He will deal in grain and coal.

Selby, S. D.—The Selby Mill, idle for many years, has been dismantled and the machinery shipped to Winnipeg, Man. The mill building is used as an elevator and is the property of the Bagley Co., of Minneapolis.

Virgil, S. D.—James E. Morgan, former manager of Smith & Rasmussen's elevator at Easby, N. D., which was sold a few months ago, is now manager of the Virgil Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding G. L. McLachlan, who has gone to Hazel, S. D.

Britton, S. D.—The coal sheds attached to the Tenny Co.'s elevator, leased by the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., have been torn down. They had become dilapidated and the railway company asked that they be either repaired or taken from the right-of-way.

Sisseton, S. D.—The elevator which has been owned and operated for the last 32 years by J. E. Rickert or his son, one of the oldest grain firms in the city, has been bot by Magnus Christenson and H. H. Brewster, the former being manager of the grain business. The new owners will also deal in livestock, which part of the business will be managed by Mr. Brewster.

Mitchell, S. D.—F. E. Porteous is erecting a new feed grinding plant on his original site and is installing a 24-inch Munson Double Runner Attrition Mill, the mill and all other equipment being furnished by the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.—C. H. Townsend. [Another report says that Mr. Porteous is erecting an elevator also.]

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—Chas. D. Jones & Co., an old, well known grain company, has sold out to the Farmers National Grain Corp., effective Aug. 1. Mr. Jones continues with the new owners.

TEXAS

Plainview, Tex.—We are closing our office at Plainview.—R. P. Hughston (Plano, Tex.).

Dimmitt, Tex.—M. B. Benton, manager of the Texas Pool Elvtr. at this point, has installed on his own account a cleaner-grader-treater machine, to meet the farmer's need.

Crosbyton, Tex.—A machine that cleans, grades and treats the farmer's grain has been installed by the Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co., which put in one of the smaller capacity machines.

Flordada, Tex.—The Farmers Grain Co. has improved its equipment by the installation of a machine that does the three-fold job of cleaning, grading and treating the farmers' grain.

Aiken, Tex.—The McAvoy Elvtr. Co., Inc., recently installed a combination cleaner-grader-treater, a machine that does just what its name indicates—cleans, grades and treats the grain.

Iowa Park, Tex.—The Cotterly Chick Hatchery, three miles east of here on the highway, has installed facilities for feed grinding, and has announced to farmers that fees for feed grinding may be paid in grain.

Colorado, Tex.—In addition to manufacturing feed, the Colorado Feed Milling Co. has entered the jobbing field, handling grain, feed, flour, hay and salt. Chas. A. Kyle, formerly with the Marshall Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Marshall, Tex., recently became vice-pres. of the company.

Happy, Tex.—A new machine has been added to the equipment of the Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co. which is a combination cleaner-grader-treater. The farmers load, which is dumped into the pit as usual, is elevated into an overhead bin, then delivered to the new machine to be cleaned, graded and treated, and the elevator on the machine delivers the treated grain into the farmer's truck, handling the complete job in about 30 minutes to load, with no dust in elevator.

Amarillo, Tex.—We announce the immediate consolidation of the following grain firms: Panhandle Grain & Commission Co. with Borger Grain Co., effective Aug. 10, 1931. W. D. ("Red") Mathews, former manager of Panhandle Grain & Commission Co., has been retained as our manager. He will be in active charge of our trades and can be reached any hour of the day or night, including Sundays, over our long distance telephone or by wire.—Borger Grain Co., by J. T. Hemingway.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The old Daisy Moore Grain Elvtr. burned at 9 o'clock p. m., July 30; the building was valued at \$20,000. The elevator, which had a capacity of 150,000 bus., was used for storage last year but was not in use this year. It was owned by M. W. McAfee, who had recently bot it from J. J. Burke. There was a quantity of flour mill machinery in the building.

Sherman, Tex.—Kay Kimball, of Ft. Worth, has bot the interests of H. G. Stinnett, Sr., and his son in the Diamond Mill & Elvtr. Co. and will move the offices of the company to Ft. Worth. Mr. Kimball, who at one time resided in this city, recently acquired controlling interest in the G. B. R. Smith Milling Co. here also. The Diamond Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has a capacity of 1,300,000 bus. and the mill 700 barrels of flour per day. The plant is one of the oldest and largest in northern Texas.

UTAH

Garland, Utah—Recently a fire in one of the scourers in the plant of the Garland-Tremontion Milling Co. did slight damage.

Ogden, Utah—A petition was granted by the court for the voluntary dissolution of the Globe Mills, Inc., set up as a subsidiary of the Globe Grain & Milling Co. The company stated that it was set up for a specific purpose and that further need for it had passed.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—C. H. Jens has been elected a member of the Grain & Stock Exchange.

Milltown, Wis.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. has purchased the elevators of the Farmers Union Ass'n.

Viroqua, Wis.—The grain and feed departments only of the Fred Eckhart Co., which company was established 55 years ago, have been taken over by the Farm Service Stores, Inc. (the new name of the former Harland Flour & Feed Co.).

Foster, Wis. Jones Bros., who have operated a grain and produce business for many years, have dissolved partnership, R. E. Jones withdrawing from the firm. R. A. Jones will hereafter conduct the business under the name of the R. A. Jones Co.

Oconomowoc, Wis.—This is the elevator that was operated by Armour Co. and has a storage capacity of about 10,000 bus. We will manufacture all kinds of feeds and do custom grinding for the farm trade. We have the Miracle Molasses Process, Anglo Batch Mixer, Miracle Ace Hammer Mill and a molasses storage capacity of 12,000 gallons.—Miracle Sweet Feed Co., Ray Schwenkert, mgr.

Superior, Wis.—After serving nearly 40 years as superintendent of the Cargill elevators at the Twin Ports, Edward McManus has retired as active superintendent and has been made a vice-president of the company. E. E. Grant, who has had charge of a large Cargill elevator at Ogdensburg, N. Y., will succeed Mr. McManus and will be stationed in this city. The three elevators at the head of the lakes have a combined capacity of 7,000,000 bus.

Independence, Wis.—The Independence Grain & Stock Co. has closed its elevator and is winding up a business that has existed for many years.

Elevator at Clear Lake, S. D.

After the burning of their elevator in the spring of 1930 the directors of the Farmers Elevator Co., at Clear Lake, S. D., on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., decided to erect a more substantial cribbed house with up-to-date equipment.



30,000-bu. Elevator at Clear Lake, S. D.

The elevator has a capacity of 30,000 bus. in 13 bins, is equipped with one leg with salem buckets and steel boot tank and has electric motor power. The house is 30x33 ft., on a concrete slab foundation, and is 50 ft. to the eaves, 5 ft. additional in the center. The air dump and the manlift are of the Strong-Scott make. The 18x8 receiving scale will weigh 10 tons. Grain is weighed out thru a 60-bu. hopper scale located on the work floor. A cleaning machine enables the manager to avoid paying freight on screenings. Iron coverings for the walls and roof reduce the fire and lightning hazards. The Ibberson Bin Alarm provides a safeguard against chokes.

The spouting is of wood lined with steel. The power bill is materially reduced by the use of roller bearings. The 3 electric motors of 7½, 5 and 2 h.p. are of the inclosed ball bearing type.

The office building is 24x14 ft., one story. The plant was erected by T. E. Ibberson Co.

A secret loan to the American Cotton Pool was agreed to Aug. 19 by the Federal Farm Board, agreeing to take the risk between the 65 per cent advanced by banks and the 1 cent per pound under the market paid growers. This may add about \$15,000,000 to the \$117,000,000 of taxpayers' money tied up in cotton.

The Farm Board wants the cotton farmer to plow up and turn under every third row. If this is done the Farm Board will hold its enormous stocks of cotton off the market for one year. Why didn't the Farm Board agree to burn one of every three bales it owns? It claimed holding wheat off the market would not help wheat prices; now, how will holding cotton help cotton prices? —McKenna & Strasser.

FORT WORTH

Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit
Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

Uhlmann Grain Co.
Cash and Futures

Transit Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.
Export and Consignments

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Stocks, Provisions

Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Cash and Futures

Supply Trade

Beloit, Wis.—Gaston No-Twist scales were recently installed by Elanto Co-Operative Co., Nashauk, Minn., and Hibbing Lbr. & Sup. Co., Hibbing, Minn.

Enid, Okla.—Zeleny Thermometer Co. equipped the 16 tanks and 6 of the star bins of the 900,000 bu. addition to the Enid Terminal Elevator, built by the Jones-Hettelsater Constr. Co., and described in detail on page 161 of the Aug. 12 number of the Journals, with its Zeleny system for reading and recording bin temperatures and keeping an accurate check on the condition of the grain stored therein. The Zeleny system had proven highly satisfactory in two previous installations, one of 12 tanks and 5 interstice bins in 1929 and another of the same in 1930.

Boston, Mass.—One of the greatest factors in selling costs is hotel expense, the high cost of which has forced many large scale employers of traveling salesmen to curtail their forces, so it is not surprising that the leading manufacturers in practically every industry have joined the "Hotel Traveler Associates" the purpose of which is to obtain a ten per cent reduction in hotel rates by offering volume business to the hotels granting such reduction to the commercial traveler. The executive sec'y of the new organization is Francis C. Harley, with headquarters at the Hotel Westminster. What is needed in most of the hotels is a 50 per cent reduction in room rates.

Building Material Prices Down

Averaging the prices of all leading building materials shows that present quotations are 20 per cent lower than they were five years ago. On the other hand, published wage scales are 8 per cent higher. The published wage rates are not being followed generally, however, except in strongly unionized centers, and the lower labor costs in wide areas makes the present time more favorable than for years for owners contemplating building.

Material prices reached their peak in December, 1929, and labor costs in August, 1930. Material prices dropped steadily during 1930 and during the first half of 1931. Labor costs, which had been declining very slowly after September, 1930, took a sharp drop in April and May, 1931.

In sections not dominated by union influence elevators can be built or overhauled at small cost.

Forty Clerks to Distribute 5-Cent Bonus

E. B. Ramsay, chairman of the Dominion Board of Grain Commissioners, charged with the duty of distributing the bonus of 5 cents per bushel to growers of wheat will install 40 clerks in an office at Winnipeg to check up bonus receipts with cash grain tickets.

Mr. Ramsay says the "Man that grows the wheat gets the money whether he owns the grain or not, regardless of whether he grows it for someone else."

Assignments are not permitted, and the bonus must be paid direct to the grower.

Cornstalks and oat hulls will be fermented with factory wastes to produce illuminating gas under a process developed by Dr. A. M. Buswell of the University of Illinois, leaving the fiber for manufacture of paper and wall board. Experiments to perfect the process began in August at Ames, Ia., the federal government having appropriated \$75,000 for the expense.

Short sellers of milk have not been called upon by President Hoover to withdraw from the Cleveland market so consumers are buying all they want at one and two cents a quart. Altho Clevelanders are drinking milk instead of water the supply seems inexhaustible. For Farm Board is in the milk business there to the tune of \$400,000.

Canadian Provinces Give Pool Guaranty

Undeterred by their sad experience of last year the three provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba have underwritten the Pool's operations for the coming crop year to the extent of four, two and one million dollars respectively, the Dominion Government also joining in the endorsement.

How long will the taxpayers be willing to finance this visionary scheme of the wheat pool promoters?

Want Less Governmental Interference With Business

O. J. Kaschmitter of Whittemore, Ia., sends us a resolution reflecting the sentiments of the livestock growers of Wyoming, South Dakota and Nebraska. He endorses it wholeheartedly and recommends it for adoption by all grain dealers assn's. The resolution follows:

WHEREAS, there exists today a serious depression in all forms of business and industry, and

WHEREAS, the agricultural industry has been hit a little harder than most, and

WHEREAS, the Government of the United States is continually creating more commissions and more boards, and therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Nebraska Stock-growers Ass'n, in convention assembled, recommend, as a partial relief for this depression, fewer commissions, fewer boards and less government interference in business.

Seventeen Years Ago --

The first Randolph Grain Drier was put into operation.

-- And Today

Randolph is the selected Grain Drying Equipment for elevators and mills throughout the United States and Foreign Countries.

Engineers of large elevators and mills—men who keep in touch with all modern developments—who are constantly investigating improved methods—were among the first to prove the value of the Randolph Grain Drier as an additional insurance against losses in business. But—before they became regular users of the Randolph, they made the most rigid investigations of its practicability, its economy and its efficiency of operation.

The Original Randolph Principle of Direct Heat Drying Is Fully Protected by Patents.

Upon request we shall be glad to send you our catalogue giving complete information on the Randolph Grain Drier and how this Drier was originally developed to meet every requirement for handling all kinds of grain, seeds and beans.



O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

Grain Carriers

Henderson, Ky.—A barge carrying 144,000 bus. of wheat, sank in the Ohio River here early this month.

Kansas City, Mo.—Shippers of the Southwest, led by the Kansas Public Service Commission, have prepared evidence to be presented at the regional hearing here Aug. 26 to 29 on the 15 per cent rate advance before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

St. Paul, Minn.—The C. M. St. P. & P. R. R. has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to cancel proposed switch rate increases here. The road has been charging the same rates as the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific lines.

The Kansas City Southern railroad has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to cancel its proposed switching charges of from \$9 to \$10.51 a car at Kansas City, Kan., and Mo., the Commission suggesting that rates varying from \$7.50 to \$10 would be proper.

Hearings have been held by the Interstate Commerce Commission on equalization of grain and grain products rates between Chicago and St. Louis gateways to C. F. A. points. The latest order demands that the rates out of the Southwest to C. F. A. points go into effect Sept. 4.

The Western railroads on Aug. 8 filed their appeal from the decision of the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois denying them an injunction restraining the Interstate Commerce Commission from enforcing its order reducing rates on grain and grain products under the Hoch-Smith resolution.

Judgment for \$2,500 damages was awarded against the owners of the steamship Holystone because the corn in one hold had been damaged enroute from Rosario to London. No proof was presented that water had leaked in, but the sample of corn showed salt and the court concluded that in some way sea water must have got in.

Motion and backing of the railroad commissions of North and South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and Nebraska failed to deter the Interstate Commerce Commission from its intention to hold a hearing for the railroads demanding a general 15 per cent rate increase. The hearings were primarily begun to take evidence of eastern opponents.

New Orleans, La.—Dry weather and low water in the Mississippi River and its tributaries has had little effect upon the operation of barge lines and other rivercraft, according to the Dock Board. During July inland watercraft numbering 341 vessels with total tonnage of 128,862 tons arrived in port. This was 104 vessels and 29,504 tons over July a year ago.

Cincinnati, O.—D. J. Schuh, executive sec'y of the Board of Trade, has filed objections with the Interstate Commerce Commission to the increased rates on grain, declaring that the 15 per cent advance will result in a greater advance in the Cincinnati than in the Western territory, in addition to the present serious disadvantage of Cincinnati under the recent new rates established under Docket 17000.

Winnipeg, Man.—Two cargoes of grain aggregating 500,000 bus., will move in a test shipment along the new Hudson Bay route for export shortly after the middle of September. This shortened route from western Canada to the sea has not received much encouragement from the grain trade that has its terminals on the Great Lakes and on the Pacific Coast. The test shipment is being furnished by the Canadian Wheat Pool.

Loadings of grain and grain products for the week ended Aug. 8 were 46,340 cars, a decrease of 4,346 below the preceding week and 14,161 cars under the corresponding week of 1930 and 17,871 under 1929.

Trucks would haul the grain in from the fields and haul the flour to market. We want to use the rails, but will go to the trucks if the freight rates go up, said R. D. Lytle, sec'y of the North Pacific Millers Ass'n, at the recent Portland hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the 15% rate advance.

The minimum weight rule of the C. & E. I. R. R. has been amended effective Sept. 4 to provide that where articles taking by-product rates are shipped in mixed carloads with any of the articles taking grain and/or grain products rates, as described in Rules Nos. 5 and 10 of tariff as amended, the carload rates on by-products will apply on the entire shipment, providing that not less than 50 per cent of such mixture shall consist of grain by-products. This is a reduction.

Seattle, Wash.—The Hay Com'te and the Hay Rate Defense Com'te of the feed dealers ass'ns of Washington and Oregon look upon the truck lines as one way of meeting the average increase on hay rates of 50 per cent on hay moving from Eastern Washington and Eastern Oregon to the western parts of those states. Trucks, however, are subject to hampering by bad weather, so the com'tes plan on sending representation before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington in October.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Senator Tom Connally, a Panhandle grain dealer, has formally protested to the Interstate Commerce Commission on grain rates from Texas points to Texas terminals and the Gulf, contending discrimination in favor of Kansas City. The "entire Texas Panhandle and all the grain producing sections of Texas are naturally tributary in transportation matters to Gulf Coast Points," said Mr. Connally, in describing why he thought they should be given equality if not preference with Kansas City.

Montreal, Can.—Grain and shipping circles have been complaining about the inadequate grain storage capacity of this city, the present capacity for 16,000,000 being only about half that required to give reasonable dispatch to lake vessels. Over 50 ships have been tied up at one time waiting to unload grain cargoes. Some of them spent 25 and 30 days waiting their turn at elevators already filled. These conditions have forced lake freight rates upward so as to divert larger quantities to New York and other points that have sufficient capacity to handle receipts.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A reduction will take effect Sept. 14 in the rates on grain ex-lake from Buffalo to points in New England Territory taking Boston rates located on the B. & A. R. R., B. & M. R. R. and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. have been reduced to the basis in effect from Georgian Bay ports. Following are the ex-lake Buffalo rates effective Sept. 4, 1931, which rates include charge of not exceeding 1 cent per bushel made by the elevators against the grain for elevation and transfer from lake vessels to cars, including 5 days' storage: To stations on the B. & A., B. & M., and New Haven, domestic, wheat, 22.34; corn and rye, 22.40; oats, 21.07; barley, 22.04 cents per 100 lbs. To stations on other than these roads, taking Boston rates, wheat, 23.17; corn and rye, 23.29; oats, 23.08. To Rockland, Me., wheat, 24.67; corn and rye, 24.29; oats, 24.13, and barley, 24.58.

Washington, D. C.—In a report of the Inland Waterways Corp. for the first five months of this year "net income" is shown at \$97,489 against a deficit of \$29,450 during the same period a year ago. However, these

figures cover the entire operations of the barge services on the upper Mississippi River, the lower Mississippi between St. Louis and New Orleans, and the Warrior River. Annual reports up to and including 1929 showed profit and loss by divisions. This has since been discontinued. It is understood that the upper Mississippi and the Warrior divisions have been operated at a loss and the "net income" is from the lower Mississippi after absorbing the losses on the other two. Even so, this Government company does not charge itself interest and taxes.

Increase in Interstate Switching Charges at Chicago

Approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the increased switching charges on all commodities at Chicago will have the effect of raising the rate on grain from \$4.95 to \$18 to \$24 per car, depending on the load, on shipments moving between Indiana and Illinois within the switching district, effective Nov. 10.

Altho the effective date is far ahead conferences of shippers are being held preparatory to filing objections with the Commission.

The increase probably never would have been approved but for the complaisant attitude of the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce which was cajoled into support by members handling railway supplies.

Interstate Rates Apply on Omaha Quotations

For the convenience of both buyer and shipper the Omaha Grain Exchange has adopted a rule that all transactions under the rules of the Exchange shall be based upon the interstate rates until such time as the difference between the new state and interstate rates are adjusted. This is done to simplify operations. It has nothing to do with Exchange discipline, and does not interfere with inherent contractual rights.

Shippers and sellers can sell their grain basis state rates if they so desire, but they must so declare at time of sale.

Grain sold basis state rates will bring a lower price than that sold basis interstate rates, unless sold only for local consumption, because the new tariffs declare grain sold basis state rates can not be shipped out of the state on proportional rates. Hence it behooves shippers to Omaha to buy grain on the interstate rate basis, and to see that it is sold on the same basis.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

In I. C. C. 24567, Henry Lichtig & Co. v. Missouri Pacific R. R., the Lamar Mills, Inc., has been permitted to intervene.

In No. 24634 the Lathrop-Marshall Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo., asks that undercharges be waived on unreasonable charges on wheat moving from interior points thru Kansas City to Auburn, Ky.

In No. 22487 Examiner Smith has recommended that the Commission reverse that part of its findings pertaining to the transit rates on grain via Peoria and affirm that pertaining to the non-transit rates. With regard to transit grain Mr. Smith said that the Commission should find that out of the reshipping, or proportional, rates on grain, grain products, and grain by-products, as limited by the tariffs now in effect from trans-Mississippi River, northern Iowa, Illinois-Iowa, and northwestern territories,

transited at Peoria and reshipped from that point to destinations east of Buffalo through Chicago, or Chicago junctions, the lines east of Chicago were entitled to claim and retain their full reshipping or proportional rates, the balance, if any, to accrue to the Alton.

Sale of Stabilization Corporation wheat to the Dept. of Agriculture for drouth relief is being negotiated.

Contended Commission Errors Carry Case to Supreme Court

Thirty-one assignments of error are made in the petition filed with the Supreme Court of the United States to which the railroads have appealed in No. 287, A. T. & S. F. et al. v. United States and the Interstate Commerce Commission. This concerns the Hoch-Smith grain rate case.

In the errors attributed to the trial court sitting in the northern district of Illinois, the railroads contend that the court failed to hold the Commission had misconstrued and misapplied the Hoch-Smith resolution. The Commission prescribed the lowest possible rates on grain and grain products as maximum reasonable rates. This will prevent earning the rate of return required by the Interstate Commerce Act, according to the railroads.

The trial court was further held in error because it held that the findings of fact made by the Commission were conclusive and because it concluded that the railroads had had the hearing contemplated by law, wherefore there could be no error in the Commission's denial of petitions for rehearing. In place of the definite standard for making rates, laid down in the statute, the railroads say the Commission substituted a "vague and indefinite standard."

Errors of the Commission, say the railroads, would cost them an estimated \$20,000,000 of revenue.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts Involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

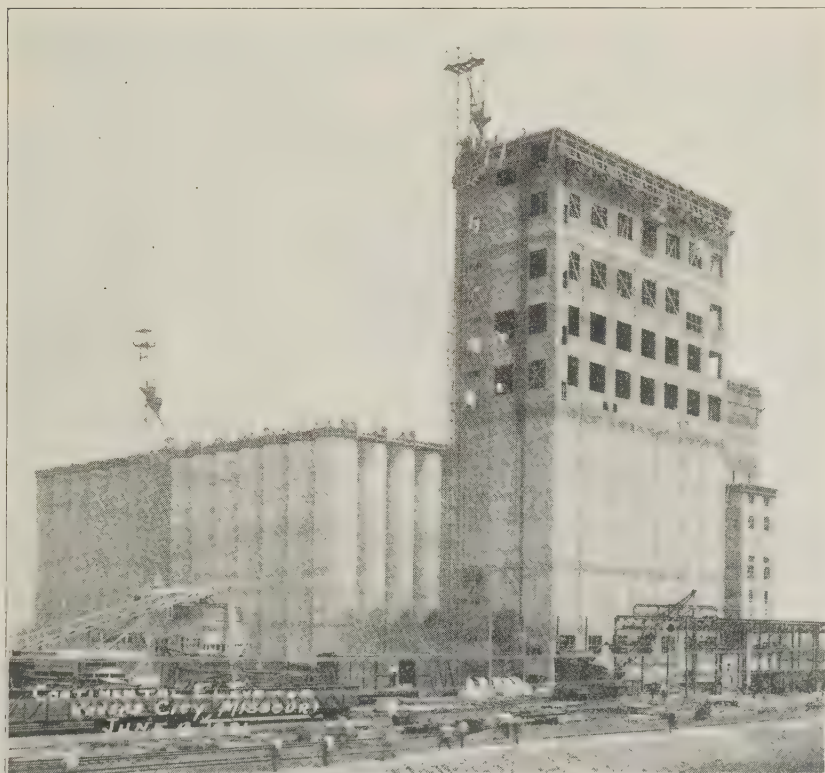
Enforcement of Chattel Mortgage in Other States.—Generally, chattel mortgages, valid where executed, will be enforced in sister state to which property is removed without mortgagee's consent; chattel mortgage, properly filed in county of mortgagor's residence, held valid against attaching creditor, after removal of property to another state without mortgagee's consent (Gen. Code Ohio, §§ 8560, 8561).—*Cunningham v. Donelson*. Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. 158 S. E. 705.

Shipper Can Not Choose Longer Route at Thru Rate.—Shipper held not to have option of transporting grain at thru rate by longer of two possible routes, but must pay tariff rate plus proportional rate, where rate to certain intermediate destinations along longer route was greater than thru rate from point of origin (Interstate Commerce Act § 4, 49 USCA § 4 (1)). Such construction would involve a violation of Interstate Commerce Act § 4, 49 USC § 4 (1), making it unlawful for carriers to charge greater compensation in aggregate for transportation of like kind of property for shorter than for longer distance over the same line or route in the same direction.—*Great Nor. Ry. Co. v. Delmar Co.* Supreme Court of the United States. 51 Sup. Ct. 579.

Draft on Failed Bank.—Where a bank receives a check for collection with directions to remit by draft, makes the collection the

same day by charging the drawer's account with the amount thereof, and immediately sends the forwarding bank a draft covering the same, and the collecting bank thereafter fails, and the draft is returned to the receiver of such bank, the relation of the collecting bank to the owner of the collection item is that of debtor and creditor, and the proceeds of the item is not a trust fund. Whether check is deposited for collection and credit or for collection and remittance, in absence of express agreement, may be implied from circumstances surrounding deposit.—*Shull, State Bank Com'r, v. Beasley*. Supreme Court of Oklahoma. 299 Pac. 149.

Preference to Proceeds of Draft Collected.—Bank sending drafts to bank, which became insolvent after drafts were collected, for collection only, held entitled to preferred claim where collection was paid in cash and increased bank's assets (Acts 1927, p. 297). Plaintiff bank, between November 1 and November 5, 1930, sent to defendant bank certain drafts for collection and credit, and on November 7 plaintiff bank wrote letter stating drafts were forwarded for collection only and to advise plaintiff as soon as items were paid. Defendant bank, on receiving drafts, gave credit to plaintiff subject to final payment, and sent drafts to other banks for collection and credit, and all drafts were paid before defendant bank failed.—*Taylor, Bank Com'r, v. Corning Bank & Trust Co.* Supreme Court of Arkansas. 38 S. W. (2d) 557.



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Field Seeds

Chicago, Ill.—Seedtown Sales Corp. is reported to have been dissolved.

Lexington, Ky.—J. H. Graves of the Second National Bank has leased a cleaner and entered the cleaning and marketing business on blue grass seed.

Hamburg, Germany.—A Vienna biologist, named Tschermak, has succeeded in crossing rye with wheat and producing a hybrid, according to the Markthericht Hansabulum.

Viroqua, Wis.—The feed and grain business of Fred Eckhart Co. has been sold to the Farm Service Stores, Inc., but Fred Eckhart is continuing the company name and the business of handling wholesale seeds, tobacco, and wool.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Oscar Hufner has filed suit against the Mitchell Seed Co. asking damages of \$945, contending he had contracted with the company to act as superintendent for one of its plants and that the contract had been broken.

Ames, Ia.—The Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n elected the following officers at its 32nd annual meeting: Paul R. Benson, Shenandoah, pres.; Geo. L. Kurtzwell, Des Moines, vice-pres.; Henry Kling, Cedar Rapids, sec'y; J. T. Hofer, Nora Springs, treas.

Dark Green Lancaster, a self fertilizing strain of yellow corn, proved its resistance to drought last year, when 3,000 plants at Ames, Ia., having this strain in their make-up, came thru the drought with minimum damage. None of the plants had burnt top leaves and only 12.6% suffered burnt tassels.

Mangelsdorf Seed Co. v. A. T. & S. F. et al, I. C. C. No. 24345, concerned rates on carloads of sweet clover seed from points in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Nebraska to Atchison, Kan., claimed to be unreasonable, because they exceeded the contemporaneous class D rates. Reparation was proposed and the examiner contended future reasonable rates should be those prescribed in Grain and Grain Products, 164 I. C. C. 619.

Monrovia, Calif.—Seedsmen familiar with Dr. Russell A. Oakley, senior agronomist, division of forage crops and diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A., learn sorrowfully of his death on Aug. 6. He had been here for some 18 months in an effort to recover his failing health. At the last convention of the American Seed Trade Ass'n he was unanimously elected to honorary membership, in recognition of his able work on forage plants.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Bloomfield, Ia.—Floyd Brown has leased warehouse rooms and announced his entry into the seed buying business as Brown Seed Buying Co. Associated with him is his son, Joe P. Brown.

Wilmington, O.—E. E. Hale, seed, grain and fertilizer dealer, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the local federal court, listing liabilities of \$61,362.83 and assets of only \$42,044.69, of which latter \$39,960 is real estate.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—Production of white clover seed in the United States is expected to be slightly less this year than last. The Louisiana crop is larger than usual but this is offset by sharp reductions in Wisconsin and Idaho. The European crop is expected to be small due to poor crops in Poland, Germany and Czechoslovakia.—Buro of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 13.—Production of hairy vetch seed in this country is expected to show a slight increase over a year ago, largely due to expansion of Oregon acreage. The Michigan crop is expected to yield 15 to 25% less than a year ago, due to poor growing and harvesting conditions. July imports from Europe were 410,200 lbs.—Buro of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.

Ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, redbtop, fescues, bents and Bermuda grass, in the order named, are the principal grass seeds purchased by golf clubs for seeding and re-seeding the greens and fairways of the tired-business-man's pastime, according to a survey of 1,189 golf clubs made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. The grand total of seed required by the reporting golf clubs annually was 1,206,350 lbs.

O'Neill, Neb.—Nebraska Seed Co. is made defendant in a suit brought by Frank J. Brady alleging the company failed to fulfill contract made on May 14 by O. D. Talbert, its representative. It was declared the contract stipulated that the company would pay \$1,200 for the privilege of stripping the blue grass seed from 3,000 acres of Brady land and would also pay a stipulated sum for men and teams to aid in gathering the crop. The company is alleged to have paid \$200 down, but when stripping began it failed to pay the remaining \$1,000 then due, and it failed to pay anything for the assistance of men and teams, which amounted to \$82.50.

Maitland, Mo.—A meeting called by promoters of the western Bluegrass Seed Pool at this point late last month is reputed to have been productive of no members. In spite of the hue and cry set up by the speakers none of the farmers joined; none would sign the pool contract which would force them to sell seed thru the pool instead of as they wished, for a period of 10 years. The pool contract guaranteed a price of 70 cents per bushel for the best seed, it was understood, but since only about 10% of the average crop grades "best," the remainder would be purchased basis lower grades. The Farm Board is reputed to be behind both the western Pool and the organization operating in the bluegrass seed district of Kentucky.

Sparta, Ill.—The increase in production and the improvement in the quality of Illinois and Missouri wheat is largely due to the united efforts of the crop improvement program, including universities thru the College of Agriculture. . . . This leads us to once more impress you with the idea of buying (or cooperating with) certified seed wheat for planting this fall.—Sec'y J. L. Grigg, Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n. (Lists of certified wheat available in Missouri and Illinois will be supplied on request.)

Columbia, Mo.—The new variety of oats, of early maturity and superior yields under a wide range of conditions, developed by the Missouri College of Agriculture and named "Columbia," will soon be widely distributed. About 3,000 bus. of seed were distributed thru the state last spring by the Missouri Corn Growers Ass'n, and the fields regularly inspected from planting to harvest. For the 1932 crop 50,000 bus. of registered seed of this variety will be available, says C. A. Helm of the department of field crops at the college.

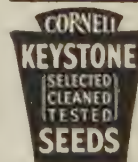
Flora, Ill.—Strenuous efforts are under way by the promoters of the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange, a pooling organization for farmers growing red-top seed, in extensive demand for lawn grass and golf course grass mixtures, to obtain sufficient membership among the 7,000 odd farms producing this seed, to give them control of 50% or more of the crop. The pool is reputed to have about 2,000 members, and operates the Red Top Growers Warehouse Ass'n, as a subsidiary, using warehouse receipts as collateral for loans from banking institutions with which to advance part payment to grower members.

Atchison, Kan.—The Southwestern Sudan Grass Seed Growers Ass'n, now being organized has for its purpose securing of a higher price level for sudan seed growers. The organization is to be operated by federal

Canada Peas — Winter Rye Grass Seeds—Potatoes

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aid, thru the Farm Board, similar to the Kentucky Bluegrass Seed Growers Ass'n, and several other pools. The proposal provides that growers would be paid an agreed uniform cash advance upon delivery and according to established grades, the crop to be handled thru the grain elevators as heretofore. A majority share of the commercial sudan seed of the country is raised in the Texas Panhandle. Fred W. Mangelsdorf is reputed to be sponsoring the organization.

Planting of Pure Seed Doubled in Northwest

Indicating progress in pure seed supplies and plantings in the Northwest, the third annual report of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n calls attention to the 2,507 fields inspected and certified in 1930 against 1,009 fields in 1927, a 250% increase. Not all of the certified seed raised has been planted, but it is generally believed that plantings have kept pace with the supply, and that there has been a good supply of uncertified pure seed passing from farmer to farmer, simultaneously.

The use of pure seed and the correction of smut thru treatment of seed before planting, have been major problems before the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, since its inception in July, 1928, with the backing of mills, elevators and commission firms. This citation of progress indicates what it is doing for the production of good quality wheats in Montana, Minnesota, and the Dakotas.

Cleaning Red Top Seed

In 1896 Charles Shultz, of Olney, Ill., visioning an increase in the red-top trade if his establishment could turn out seed 90 percent or above in purity, employed a Mr. Bishop of Kentucky, a man expert in the handling of bluegrass seed, to overhaul the Shultz cleaning machinery and devise a power cleaning establishment. After two months of trial and expenditure of several thousand dollars in apparatus, the attempt was dubbed a failure.

Then Arthur E. Shultz, a son, who had caught his engineering vision at the University of Illinois, challenged his father for permission to rebuild the machinery and equipment, and shouldered the problem of cleaning the seed. He changed the speed of the machinery, the pitch of the screens, the power of the wind-chamber, and other details, and within two weeks' time the plant was cleaning one car of 30,000 pounds per day per man, whereas previously cleaning to 90 percent purity required the work of five men for one week to clean a carload of seed.

As a result the secrets of construction were carefully guarded, the elevators were kept under lock and key with employees constantly on duty, and efforts to hire Shultz employees by rival seedsmen successfully thwarted. Today the Shultz Seed Co. stands as the dominant figure in the world's supply of red-top seed, with Arthur E. Shultz as the master-mind in the production, handling, and marketing, beyond doubt the world-authority in the use of this native prairie grass as a seed-crop.

The Shultz Seed Co. plant at Olney, the largest in the area, and by far the most complete, has a value of \$100,000. The competing plant at Olney is valued at \$20,000. The two plants at Fairfield are valued at about \$20,000 each; the one at Salem at \$25,000; the one at Dieterich at \$40,000; and that of the Pool, the Egyptian Seed Growers' Ass'n, at Flora at \$5,000; making a total cleaning-plant investment of approximately \$230,000 for the area.

Standard Wheats of the Pacific Northwest

By E. F. GAINES, Professor of Genetics in Agronomy, State College, Pullman, Wash.

Sixty-six varieties of wheat were grown commercially in the three Pacific Northwest states, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon in 1929. The amounts of each varied from more than 13,000,000 bushels for Federation to less than 1,000 for Indian, according to estimates of the Washington Experiment Station.

Sixty-six varieties would appear to be a serious conglomeration for the grain dealers and millers to handle. However, the situation is not as bad as it would seem, for more than half of the varieties are of minor importance. Thirty-one varieties ranged from less than 1,000 to 99,000 bushels. Twenty-one varieties represented from 100,000 to 1,000,000 bushels each. Of the 90,000,000 bushels grown in the Pacific Northwest, nearly half consists of the four varieties, Federation, Turkey, Hybrid 128, and Baart. There were only 10 other varieties showing as much as a million bushels in 1929. Ranking in order of their importance according to the approximate amount of grain produced, the 14 leading wheats may be listed as follows:

| Variety | Grain color | Federal grade | Production in bushels (thousands) | State producing more than 400,000 bushels |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Federation | (w) | Vb | 13,513 | Ore., Ida., Wash. |
| Hybrid 128 | (w) | Vc | 11,604 | Wash., Ore., Ida. |
| Turkey | (r) | IIa | 10,274 | Wash., Ida., Ore. |
| Baart | (w) | Va | 8,161 | Wash., Ida. |
| Fortyfold | (w) | Vb | 7,168 | Wash., Ore., Ida. |
| Ridit | (r) | IIa | 6,227 | Wash., Ida. |
| Triplet | (r) | IVa | 5,852 | Wash., Ida. |
| Jenkin | (w) | Vc | 4,330 | Ida., Wash., Ore. |
| Dicklow | (w) | Vb | 4,036 | Idaho |
| Albit | (w) | Vc | 2,788 | Wash. |
| Bluestem | (w) | Va | 2,195 | Wash., Ida. |
| Marquis | (r) | Ia | 1,633 | Wash., Ida. |
| Red Russian | (r) | IVb | 1,563 | Ida., Wash. |
| Thompson | (w) | Vb | 1,023 | Wash. |
| Total | | | 80,372 | |
| Total 9 white grain (w) | | | 54,821 | |
| Total 5 red grain (r) | | | 25,551 | |

The names following the amounts indicate the states in which 400,000 or more bushels were grown. The state that produced the most is named first. Washington ranked first in 10 varieties. It will be seen that the five varieties, Federation, Hybrid 128, Turkey, Fortyfold, and Jenkin, were common in all three states. Baart, Ridit, Triplet, Bluestem, Marquis, and Red Russian were common in Washington and Idaho but not in Oregon. Albit and Thompson were important in Washington only. Albit has been increased rapidly on account of its superior yield and smut resistance. There is more than six million bushels of Albit this year (1931). Dicklow was of importance in Idaho only, but, since Thompson is very much like Dicklow, the two varieties might be considered as one from the marketing standpoint.

Those suited for irrigation are Dicklow, Thompson, Jenkin, and Federation. Winter hardy varieties are Turkey, Triplet, Hybrid 128, Albit, and Ridit. Those needing a snow covering or mild winters are Fortyfold and Red Russian. Baart and Turkey are the outstanding varieties for areas where the rainfall is less than 12 inches. Ridit, Albit, and Turkey are resistant to smut or at least to some strains of smut. Bluestem, Holland, Red Russian, and Jenkin are important wheats west of the Cascade Mountains. Marquis is grown in northern Lincoln county, Washington, but is being replaced by Baart in many sections.

These 15 varieties might properly be grown to the exclusion of the other 51 va-

rieties recorded in the survey. This substitution would go far toward reducing mixtures and lessening the confusion in marketing. Many varieties take the same market grade. The western white varieties including Albit, Hybrid 128, and Jenkin are an illustration. It is possible that the number of varieties can be reduced to a smaller number than 15. Better wheats than these will soon be available. The history of wheat in the United States shows that varieties change at the rate of 2 per cent per year. The facilities for measuring the value of a new wheat are such that only superior kinds should be given consideration.

About two-thirds of all Pacific Coast wheat is suitable for the production of pastry and cake flour. In reviewing the literature, it is evident that comparatively little critical research work has been done on standardizing flours for the pastry trade. It is suggested that fundamental studies on the utilization of our low gluten wheats for the pastry trade would aid materially in finding a place in the export as well as in the domestic markets for the types of wheat common here but rare elsewhere.

New Seed Trade Marks

Bismark, N. D.—Several seed trade marks of the Oscar H. Will & Co., registered in 1911, are being renewed.

Barge line traffic between St. Louis and Cairo, Ill., will be diverted to the Illinois Central railroad because of low water in the Mississippi river, under an order August 11 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The recommendation of the bureaucrats that water be pumped from the ocean to the head of the Mississippi river so as to make it navigable all the way all the time, is declared impractical.

Vermont Agricultural Seed Inspection

By ANNA S. LUTMAN

The results of a survey of 15 years of seed inspection work in Vermont is set forth in Bulletin 322, available from the University of Vermont's College of Agriculture, Burlington. The situation existing in pre-law days, in the days of the first and somewhat toothless law and during the past five years of the so-called "uniform seed law" are indicated, and suggestions made as to seed purchase with due regard to seed origin.

"The new enactment," writes J. L. Hills, "is a comprehensive labelling act, except in respect to its revenue provisions. It is essentially the 'Uniform Seed Law' suggested by the Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts in consultation with representatives of the seed trade. It is not a grading law. It requires that packages be labelled as to their contents in terms of purity and viability, but it does not specify definite grades nor does it forbid the sale of foul, weedy, dirty seed. It simply provides that seed must be sold for what it is. The guaranty placed on each bag does not add to the value of its contents, but it protects the honest seed purveyor as well as the buyer, the former against unfair competition and the latter against buying a pig in a poke.

"To be sure, much unlabelled seed is offered for sale. Seed is usually sold by country merchants, many of whom have little knowledge of the law and less sympathy with it. They often destroy the guaranty tag or throw it away, doubtless thinking that it is a shipping tag. The buyer does not then receive the protection which the law is meant to give him. The fault is rarely to be laid at the door of the out-of-state shipper but almost invariably at that of the local dealer."

Patents Granted

1,817,047. Conveyor. Arnold Redler, Flour Mills, Sharpness Docks, Eng. In a conveyor chain, a plurality of chain units, means connecting two successive units to form them into a chain formation, and co-engaging means on the ends of units and intermediate the ends of connecting means to hold them in engagement with each other as long as they are in substantial alignment.

1,816,236. Apparatus for Conditioning Grain. Reynold Shuyler, Bethel, Kan. A vertically disposed elongated conduit having a grain inlet and a grain outlet, a series of inclined baffle plates positioned in the conduit to form a zig-zag passageway therein, a spreader apron positioned adjacent and spaced apart from the upper surface of one of the baffle plates and spaced apart from the next baffle thereabove, and means for simultaneously varying the angle of inclination of all of the baffle plates.

1,814,751. Process of Making Cornstalk Fiber Composition. Samuel A. Gill, Ames, assignor of one-half to Zac C. Dunlap and Harry B. Dunlap, Ames, Ia. The process of making compact and homogeneous masses or articles having the characteristics described which comprises the dry intermixing of finely divided vegetable and asbestos fiber, the addition to said first mixture of a cellulose binder fluid at normal temperatures, the subsequent addition of a binder retarding agent to the admixture and the formed under pressure to set the binder and final heat treatment of the plastic thus solidify the mass.

1,815,648. Drier Control. Clayton D. De Mers, Rochester, assignor to Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, N. Y. The combination with a treater chamber, of a conduit extending along the outer wall of the chamber, a plurality of tubular connections between the interior of the treater chamber and the conduit, means at one end of the conduit for maintaining a stream of conditioned air therethru, and means at the other end for determining variations in the moisture content of the stream, the relation of the tubular connections to the conduit being such as to withdraw sample streams from the treater atmosphere.

1,815,326. Grinder. Ralph Prater, Oak Park, Ill. In a grinder the combination with a feed hopper, of a transversely disposed upwardly extending lip member at the discharge end of the hopper, and a transversely disposed downwardly extending lip member adjacently spaced inwardly of the hopper from upwardly extending lip member and cooperating therewith to control the feed of material from the hopper, one of the lip members having an indentation at the feeding edge thereof, and means

whereby one of the lip members is vertically adjustable with respect to the other lip member to adjust feed.

1,817,117. Flanged Conveyor Belt. Francis N. Woodman, Clinton, Mass., assignor to Wickwire-Spencer Steel Co., New York, N. Y. A spiral wire conveyor belt formed of a plurality of interlaced spiral wire members extending transversely of said belt, and a plurality of cross rods extending transversely of the belt within the spiral members, the end portions of the members and cross rods being bent as a unit substantially perpendicular to the plane of the belt to provide and firmly support up-standing flanges of substantial height along the parallel side edges of the belt, effective to retain material during transportation thereon.

1,814,398. Grain Huller. Edward McKain, Los Angeles, Cal. A grain huller or the like, comprising a horizontal shaft, a plurality of abrasive wheels on the shaft, a horizontal cylindrical screen completely surrounding the shaft, a suction chamber wall surrounding the upper half of the screen, means to apply suction to that chamber and thus to that part of the screen surrounded by the suction chamber wall, an air inlet surrounding the other half of the cylindrical screen and communicating with the suction chamber only thru the cylindrical screen, a material outlet at the bottom of an end of the screen enclosed chamber, and a material inlet at the opposite end of the screen enclosed chamber.

1,817,373. Conveyor. Edmund Chas. Hopkins, London, Eng. In a conveyor, the combination of an endless chain including links connected to have relative rocking movement about both vertical and horizontal axes, a plate-like flight attached to each link to rotate about the said vertical axis of the link and to turn with the link about the said horizontal axis, said flight having an arc-shaped peripheral recess which receives a portion of the next flight in the series, a driving sprocket engaging the links of the chain, a freely rotatable guide wheel mounted to turn about a vertical axis at points intermediate the ends of the operative run of the conveyor and having an edge cooperating with the edges of the flights, and parallel guideways cooperating with the edges of the flights at points on opposite sides of the guide wheel.

1,813,519. Grain Feeding Device. John J. Varusky, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to Hart-Carter Co., Peoria, Ill. A feed receptacle having an elongated discharge passage in its lower portion, a spiral conveyor arranged over the discharge passage for the spreading and feeding of grain from the point of delivery to the remote portion of the discharge passage, a power-actuated drive for the spiral conveyor including a normally engaged clutch, a spiral rotary clutch-tripping device driven from the power-actuated drive and connected to one of the clutch members, the spiral rotary clutch-tripping device being relatively short as compared with spiral conveyor, and located in receptacle above that portion of discharge passage that is remote from the point of delivery of grain thereto and being arranged for endwise clutch-opening movement by resistance produced by an over-accumulation of grain above the discharge passage.

Cotton loans by the Farm Board to Pools had increased to \$117,000,000 by July 1, according to a statement July 30 by Carl Williams, an additional sum having been advanced by the intermediate credit banks of the government. When will they sell their large stock and relieve the cotton market of its depressing influence?

The grape control board has reduced its request for a Farm Board loan from \$14,000,000 to \$6,000,000. The proceeds of the loan would be shared by Fruit Industries, Inc., distributors of grape juice to home wine makers. The loan may have to be increased again, as the police in New York raided the subsidiary selling "wine bricks."

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, 4½x6½ inches. Cloth bound. \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 213 pages. Appendix of 60 pages contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. Private supplement of 68 pages; Ciphers arranged in Terminational Order, 40 pages, contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6½x8½ inches. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

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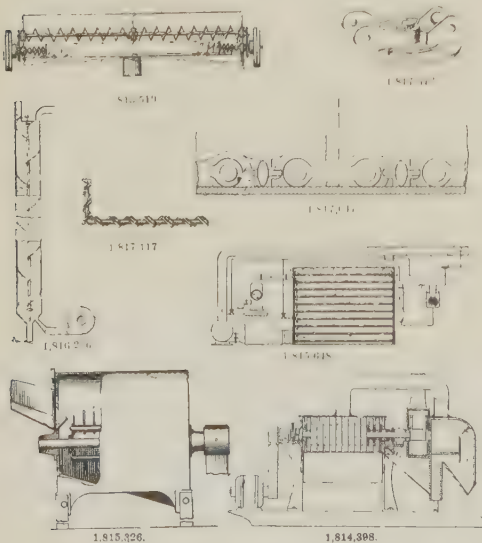
Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price, \$1.15, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt., 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.40, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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Pools Hit Snag in State Warehouse Laws

Stanley Reed, general counsel of the Federal Farm Board, after a careful study of the warehousing laws of the states, has given the following opinion:

In the case of warehousing, various problems requiring subsidiaries arise for solution. Difficulties are encountered because under the warehouse acts, State and Federal, a warehouseman must keep his warehouse open to the public. In the case of national organizations, some States, as Illinois, require that warehouses be organized under their own laws. The financial structure of warehousing subsidiaries may be created in many ways. Where the pool has no assets of its own and can get none, it must warehouse in public warehouses. If it has some credit, leases may be arranged with privilege of purchase, purchases may be made with 40 per cent of preferred stock sold to investors or with a second lien to the seller with a lesser fraction paid by the pool. In some instances it has been possible to have railroads construct the facility for storage in order to gain the benefit of tonnage. The variations are unlimited.

When it is once determined that it is advisable for a pool to own its warehouses, the first question to be decided is whether they are to be in the name of the pool or in the name of a subsidiary. Where they are in the name of the pool the complications arising from the financing of warehouse receipts are almost insurmountable, particularly in the case of a large-scale pool operating in several States. The uniform warehouse act has been enacted in 48 of the 53 jurisdictions of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia. There is also a Federal warehouse act.

Usually warehouses organized and licensed under the State and Federal acts can issue warehouse receipts upon their own commodities as security for a loan, which are valid against other creditors. In other States such receipts are invalid. The validity is governed by the State law. It is not a good practice, however.

The lender has a feeling of insecurity because he is deprived of the protection of the custodianship of the commodity that a disinterested warehouseman gives. The administration of the Federal act has been conservative and has resulted in placing Federal warehouse receipts upon a high standard so far as security is concerned. I doubt very much if they would issue a license to a pool to act as the warehouseman of its own goods without unusual protection being thrown about the transaction. A further difficulty arises in dealing upon the open market with securities which are intended by the lender for sale. They are not eligible for acceptance under the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board. Their regulation is "That warehouse receipts securing eligible acceptances must be issued by warehouses which are independent of the borrower."

A pool, however, does not want to lose control of its facilities for warehouses. A sound device is to set up a subsidiary in which the pool owns all the common voting stock and in which the preferred stock or bonds are issued to the public under suitable limitations. I am of the opinion that such an organization can issue valid receipts.

When you approach the Department of Agriculture for a license to do business under the Federal warehousing act you will find that they will probably require before licensing such a subsidiary that it meet the principles of disinterested custodianship. So far as the eligibility for acceptances is concerned the Federal Reserve Board recognizes their eligibility in this language, "Where a separate corporation has been created and the receipts are issued by that corporation and not by the borrower such receipts are a proper basis for an acceptance where the manager of the warehouse company is not an employee of the borrowing company."

I believe it will generally be more advantageous to warehouse pool commodities in entirely independent warehouses. Otherwise, create a subsidiary whose common voting stock is wholly owned by the pool; see that it is operated in such a manner as to meet the requirements of the Federal act, and that its management is wholly divorced from that of the pool.

The Berlin Produce Exchange suspended all grain futures trading following the failure of the Darmstadter und National Bank in Berlin.



KILL THESE Pests

not only in your stored grain but in the second-hand bags you use for feed. Storing feed in uncleaned second-hand bags will cause you untold trouble and enormous expense, in ruined feed and an infested warehouse. Before using uncleaned second-hand bags fumigate them thoroughly.

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Grain Mixtures for Dairy Cows

Formulas suggested for use by the elevator operator doing grinding and mixing of feeds for local patronage are capable of more complication than is possible for the farmer who does his own mixing, the elevator man being in a position to buy the proper ingredients in sufficient quantity to keep the cost of the feed economical. At the same time the formulas used by the local grinder and mixer should use as much of the local grains as is possible with consistent feeding value. This is one of the prime considerations in Minnesota's formulation of grain mixtures for feeding dairy cattle. It is consistent with economy in feeding operations.

Here is a 2,000 lb. formula recommended by Minnesota in Circular 27, "Grain Mixtures for Dairy Feeding," by C. H. Eckles and O. G. Schaefer, of the Division of Dairy Husbandry, for use with legume hay:

| Crude Protein 16% | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 400 pounds | ground corn |
| 340 " | ground oats |
| 325 " | ground barley |
| 125 " | cottonseed meal |
| 300 " | wheat middlings |
| 100 " | linseed oilmeal |
| 250 " | wheat bran |
| 100 " | gluten feed |
| 20 " | salt |
| 20 " | calcium carbonate |
| 20 " | steamed bonemeal |

This Minnesota formula is recommended for use with mixed hay, $\frac{1}{2}$ timothy, $\frac{1}{2}$ clover:

| Crude Protein 20% | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 240 pounds | ground corn |
| 240 " | ground oats |
| 240 " | ground barley |
| 240 " | wheat middlings |
| 240 " | wheat bran |
| 200 " | linseed oilmeal |
| 200 " | cottonseed meal |
| 200 " | gluten meal |
| 140 " | gluten feed |
| 20 " | salt |
| 20 " | calcium carbonate |
| 20 " | steamed bonemeal |

When timothy or prairie hay are the only available roughages the following formula is recommended:

| Crude Protein 24% | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 100 pounds | ground corn |
| 200 " | ground oats |
| 200 " | ground barley |
| 200 " | wheat middlings |
| 200 " | gluten feed |
| 200 " | gluten meal |
| 240 " | linseed meal |
| 320 " | cottonseed meal |
| 280 " | wheat bran |
| 20 " | salt |
| 20 " | calcium carbonate |
| 20 " | steamed bonemeal |

It is common practice for farmers to feed high protein supplements with their home grown grains. While this is done sometimes by the simple purchase of a single high protein ingredient like linseed meal, cottonseed meal, soybean meal, gluten meal, and others, advantages result when three or more high-protein by-products are mixed together. Proteins, unfortunately for the simplicity of feeding operations, are not all alike. The body of the dairy cow demands variety to give maximum returns.

To this end the following 32% protein mixture is recommended for use with home grown grains including corn, oats, barley and speltz:

| Crude Protein 32% | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 100 pounds | linseed oilmeal |
| 350 " | gluten meal |
| 350 " | gluten feed |
| 760 " | cottonseed meal |
| 160 " | wheat bran |
| 120 " | wheat middlings |
| 100 " | molasses (cane) |
| 20 " | salt |
| 20 " | calcium carbonate |
| 20 " | steamed bonemeal |

Probably it is quite unnecessary to call attention to the feed laws of various states, practically all of which demand registration of brands, proper and truthful labelling, and analysis guarantee. If feeds are prepared before sale and sacked ready to be delivered

to the customers the state feed laws commonly come into play.

This should not prevent the elevator manager calling formulas to the attention of his prospective patrons, keeping a file of formulas or mixing such formulas in bulk batch on specific order of the buyer.

Reclaiming Cracked Wheat from Dockage

By B. J. STUBBLEFIELD

Thruout the dry sections of the Pacific Northwest, an appreciable amount of early threshed wheat contains various amounts of cracked kernels which are removed by the kicker in the process of determining dockage, and must be rescreened over the hand sieves. It was with the idea of eliminating the "human element" in determining this factor that a mechanical device was constructed.

The device consists of a frame 15" x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", fitted with an 8/64 triangular buckwheat screen, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7", supported by four flat 16 gage spring brass strips bolted to the base. The screen frame is set at an angle of 10 degrees. The drive shaft is placed parallel with the screen frame. The shaker device is by means of an eccentric from the shaft to the base of the screen frame, attached at the center of gravity. Power is developed by a small electric motor bolted to the base and geared to 650 rpm at the shaker shaft.

A number of check tests have been made on different materials—cracked wheat, weed seed, cracked sorghums, etc. On a total of fifty samples containing weed seed and cracked wheat, the hand sieves removed 2,234 grams and the mechanical device 2,268 grams of material classed as dockage. The widest variation noted was on a sample of finely cracked wheat, the hand sieve showing 122 grams and the machine 128. This was an exceptional sample. Twenty-two samples checked on both plans and, with the exception of the above, the average difference was approximately one gram per sample heavier on the machine.

Books Received

KANSAS CITY GRAIN RATES.—A complete tariff publishing rates to Kansas City on grain from points in Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, and Idaho, with a separate tariff for each state for convenience and to get the more important rates into the hands of shippers at the earliest possible date, has been compiled by the Kansas City Board of Trade, W. R. Scott, transportation commissioner, Kansas City, Mo. Price, \$5; binder, \$2 additional. Sections are not sold separately.

QUALITY OF ILLINOIS WHEAT.—After an extensive investigation into the growing of spring wheat, and hard, soft and mixed wheats in Northern, Central and Southern Illinois Robert W. Stark concludes that conditions in Central and Southern Illinois are not conducive to the production of either hard or soft winter wheat that mills into strong flour. Baking quality of flour from wheat grown in Northern Illinois is good to excellent. Hard spring wheat of high protein content which will mill into flour of excellent strength may be grown in both Central and Northern Illinois. University of Illinois Agricultural Exp. Sta., Urbana, Ill., Bulletin 371.

EFFECT OF COTTONSEED MEAL and Other Feeds on the Storage Quality of Eggs, by Ross M. Sherwood indicates inadvisability of using cottonseed meal in laying mashers principally due to deterioration of the eggs in storage. The more cottonseed that is used the greater the percentage of deterioration. In this connection the eggs from hens fed as low as 9% cotton seed meal in the laying mash experienced difficulty in coloring under storage. The color of the yolk in eggs from cottonseed meal fed hens varied from salmon to dark green or nearly black, and the color of the whites varied from normal to pink.—Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 429.

He's Already Sheared to the Bone



From the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.

Feedstuffs

Greenville, Miss.—An alfalfa dehydrating plant is being installed here and is expected to be completed by the 1st of Sept.

Portland, Ore.—Brown-Jeklin & Co. of Portland and Seattle have been appointed sales agents for the entire dried beet pulp output of the West Jordan, Utah, and Bellingham, Wash., units of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co.

Nebraska had just as many cattle on feed Aug. 1 this year as a year ago, according to E. V. Jones, ass't statistician for the state and federal division of agricultural statistics, tho the total number of cattle on feed in Corn Belt states this year was 13 per cent less than a year ago.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—Cottonseed cake and meal on hand July 31, was 150,291 tons compared with 55,352 a year ago. Production of these commodities during the past year has been 2,162,218 tons against 2,231,992 tons the preceding year. Exports of cottonseed cake and meal for the 11 months ending June 30 this year were 43,324 tons against 158,118 tons during the same period a year ago.—Department of Commerce.

Springfield, Ill.—The Corzine bill, supported by local grinders and mixers, has been passed by the Illinois legislature in spite of the opposition of the large manufacturers of proprietary feeds, and has been signed by Governor Emmerson. It provides a tax of \$25 per brand on all mixed feed offered for sale in the state, as has been true heretofore; but allows the option of paying a fee of \$1 plus 10 cents per ton.

Seattle, Wash.—The Feed Dealers Golf Tournament and Mid-Summer Dinner was held at Greenacres Golf Club, Bothell, Aug. 18, and well attended by members of both the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington and the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n. After the golf game, in which some fifty golf enthusiasts contested for prizes, golfers and non-golfers alike partook of an excellent dinner and satisfied ravaging appetites. This was the big social event of the feed industry for the summer.—Floyd Oles, sec'y.

Washington, D. C.—The June pig survey, covering some 77,000 farms, indicates an increase of 2.5 per cent in the spring pig crop of this year over last, and a prospective sharp increase in the number of sows to farrow this fall. The June report indicated that 37 per cent more sows would farrow this fall than a year ago, but since the actual number always falls short of breeding intentions, expectations are for 18 per cent more than last fall, and 21 per cent more in the corn belt.—Buro of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Co-operative G. L. F. Mills, Inc., with H. E. Babcock as general manager, has been organized as a subsidiary of the Grange League Federation Exchange, and all its stock is owned by the Co-operative G. L. F. Holding Corp. Headquarters are at Buffalo from which the seed service at Syracuse, the fertilizer, chemical and paint service at Rochester, and the grain and feed service divisions at Peoria and Buffalo, are handled. Offices in other cities will gradually be closed as activities are transferred to the Buffalo office. The new company is headed by J. A. McConnell, pres.; A. L. Bibbins and T. E. Millman, vice-pres.'s; E. V. Underwood, sec'y; E. L. Chase, treas.

Central Wisconsin Dealers Dine and Discuss

Members of the Central Wisconsin Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n met in the Hotel Beebe, New Richmond, Wisc., the evening of Aug. 3, for a get-together dinner and informal discussion of their problems.

JOHN VRIEZE, Woodville, sec'y, presided and acted as toastmaster, making clever comments and calling for the various features of the evening, following serving of an excellent dinner which all thoroly enjoyed.

Attorney W. T. Doar talked on the constitution, his favorite subject, and reminisced on earlier meetings of the organization.

Entertainment was provided by the vocal solos of Chester Hammelink of Baldwin, accompanied by Miss Elsie TeHennepe of the same city.

New officers elected by the organization are Ray Junkman, River Falls, pres.; Wm. Herbst, Elmwood, sec'y-treas.

Among those present were Jas. Simon, Boardman; Joe Huenich and Floyd Klanderma, Baldwin; John Herbst, Elmwood; Bill Sorenson, Woodville; Edson Davis, Amery; I. Massey and Vernon Turnwall, Menomonie; Wm. O'Brien, Spring Valley; Frank Bartlett Mosher, Miles H. McNally, E. H. Sather, H. M. Johnson and Harold Dahlin, New Richmond.

The next meeting is scheduled for Oct. 7, at New Richmond.

One-Fourth to One-Third Wheat In Dairy Ration

With wheat prices so low the use of wheat for feeding purposes is being touted by a large number of organizations and agencies. That low priced wheat might be fed profitably was early discovered by forward looking farmers and feeders and great quantities are now moving to market thru cattle, hogs and poultry as well as milk and butter. Unprofitable as a grain crop, profit is being sought thru the medium of feeding.

Complaint is sometimes made that feeding of wheat to dairy cattle slows up milk production. In spite of this E. C. Scheidenhelm, extension dairyman at the Nebraska college of agriculture, recommends rations carrying from one-fourth to one-third wheat, and contends this will not hurt the cows. The wheat, of course, should be ground to make its maximum food value available.

A mixture consisting of 300 lbs. ground wheat, 300 lbs. ground oats, 300 lbs. ground barley or corn along with 100 lbs. of either cottonseed or linseed meal is suggested. Another mixture includes 500 lbs. ground corn or barley, 500 lbs. oats and 100 lbs. of either cottonseed or linseed meal.

The more milk a cow produces the more grain she should be fed now, Scheidenhelm maintains. Jerseys and Guernseys producing up to 20 lbs. of milk should receive one lb. of grain for every 7 lbs. of milk while those producing from 30 to 35 lbs. should get one lb. of grain for each 4½ lbs. of milk.

Holsteins, Ayrshire and other cattle require about the same amount of grain for each lb. of milk produced. Those giving 25 to 30 lbs. of milk are to receive one lb. of grain for every 7 lbs. of milk while those producing over 40 lbs. of milk should get one lb. of grain for every 5 lbs. of milk.

Dried Buttermilk Supplies Efficient Protein

Dried buttermilk's efficiency as a supplemental feed is left unquestioned in the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station bulletin No. 278, "Dried Buttermilk for Growing and Fattening Pigs." The experiment covered found that 100 lbs. of dried buttermilk replaced 77 lbs. of tankage equivalent.

When added to a basal ration of shelled corn, tankage and salt the dried buttermilk increased the gains and decreased the feed required per 100 lbs. gain, the combination of dried buttermilk and tankage proving more efficient than tankage alone.

Production of High Protein Feeds Reduced

The quarter's production of high protein feeds, including linseed cake and meal, cottonseed cake and meal, copra meal, gluten feed and meal, soybean cake and meal and peanut meal, was about 465,000 tons, the smallest for that period in recent years. About 31% of the quarter's production of high protein feeds consisted of cottonseed cake and meal compared with 55% in the same quarter last year. Linseed cake and meal increased from 17% of the total a year ago to 29% this quarter. Linseed meal production during the spring quarter based upon the difference between flaxseed crushed and linseed oil produced, totaled about 136,000 tons compared with 138,000 tons in the spring quarter a year ago. However, since exports of linseed meal this past quarter were materially less than a year ago, it would appear that larger amounts were available for domestic consumption.

The proportion of gluten feed and meal production compared with the total outturn was about the same as last year. Soybean cake and meal production continued to increase and in this past quarter was record since the World War years. Production of peanut meal oil was also increased. Statistics on the outturn of these concentrates for the quarter ending Sept. 30 will not become available until about the latter part of October or the first part of November, but in recent years the summer production has been slightly in excess of the outturn in the spring months due to the increased activity of cotton crushers in August and September. The recent cotton crop estimate suggested a plentiful supply of cottonseed for the 1931-32 season.—Buro of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.

Fire Hazard in Moisture Content of Feeds

Moisture is the primary cause of spontaneous ignition fires in feeds, hay and grain. Feeds with high moisture content heat, a gas is generated, the ignition point is reached, the gas explodes and the warehouse or plant is on fire. Fires from spontaneous combustion usually start with an explosion that scatters the fire over so wide an area that it is almost immediately uncontrollable.

Theoretically such fires are caused by bacteria thriving in the moisture, and producing chemicals that by reason of their affinity for oxygen raise the temperature to the ignition point. This process generates a highly combustible and explosive gas.

But regardless of the theory, every operator of a feed grinding plant and owner of a warehouse for storing his ingredients, recognizes that spontaneous combustion results from improper storage of such products as molasses feeds, brewers' and distillers' grains, gluten, finely ground grain, and so forth.

Storage of feeds is safest in bags, because they can be piled on 2x4s and given air space on at least one side and end of each bag. But if they are stored in bulk, arrangements should be made so that temperature readings may be readily taken and the feed turned and cooled at the first evidence of heating.

Fire insurance companies list many losses in feed mills and in elevators with feed

grinding equipment and ground product bin space, that manifestly had their origin in spontaneous combustion of feeds or ground grains.

Feed Trade Notes

Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin dairymen are being advised to feed grain and concentrates to dairy cattle because of the present low levels of grain prices. Feeding of purchased feed seems necessary in the face of poor pastures left by a dry summer.

Perhaps some form of answer to the problems of the cotton growers lies in the discovery by a Georgia negro last fall that a mule will eat boiled cottonseed with a little salt added and act as if he likes it. But even a mule will lose his appetite if he is faced with unboiled seed.

Washington, D. C.—Further loans from the federal government are planned by Sec'y Hyde of the U. S. D. A., following a tour of the Northwest. He plans to make available as much as possible of the \$15,000,000 remaining from the drouth relief fund voted by the last Congress to aid live stock feeders.

Tepary bean experiments are being conducted at the Goodwell, Okla., experiment station in an effort to develop a protein rich legume that can be successfully grown on other than low lands. The Tepary bean gives promise of being a good substitute for alfalfa and superior in yield to cow peas or soy beans.

Washington, D. C.—August 1 reports indicate that 13% fewer cattle are on feed in the Corn Belt states this year than a year ago. States east of the Mississippi river as a group had 16% less; states west had 11% less. An increase in the proportion of cattle weighing 900 to 1,100 lbs. is noted.—Buro of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.

The dry rendering method of making tannage has been rapidly gaining new converts because of its claimed superiority over the steam rendering method. Water, which washes out some of the ammonia, is not used in the dry process, which makes the dry process tannage a little the higher in protein content, with a less unpleasant odor and a lighter color. Most of the dry rendered tannage so far produced has been mixed with bone in the manufacture of meat and bone scraps for poultry.

Memphis Cottonseed Meal Market Down

By J. M. TRENHOLM

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 22.—Liquidation has been in process during the entire week on cottonseed meal, with a resultant loss of \$1.50 to \$2.00 in value per ton. The decline was brought about by hedge selling and a disposition on the part of mills to dispose of their carryover at the best prices obtainable. This endeavor to sell came about at a time when there was no demand of any volume. At the same time the cotton crop has been making rapid progress to maturity and in the southern belt, as well as in the southeast, oil mills are beginning operations. Offerings at these mills have been added to the selling carry-over and dealers and mixers who have made purchases have been disposed to put out hedges in the future market. Other markets such as cotton, grain and various commodities have also declined all of which had a depressing effect. The purchasing power has rested with the shorts who have been willing to take profit from time to time as investment buying up to the present time has been conspicuous by its absence. Throughout the country feed crops in general are not only sufficient but are even more than bountiful. All commodity markets have descended to an astoundingly low level. This should constitute a very bullish factor but unfortunately conditions appear to prevail instead of values. During the short session today new lows for the season were registered with fall meal selling at \$15.00. The volume of trading was limited. A slight advance was brought just before the close due to further short covering but on the whole the trading was featureless and the market inactive.

American Soy Bean Ass'n Elects Officers

The American Soy Bean Ass'n held its annual convention at the Missouri College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo., Aug. 19. About 125 were in attendance.

W. H. Eastman, Chicago, in the course of his address, declared "Soy bean meal can serve as a satisfactory substitute for linseed meal and cotton seed meal in feeding live stock."

L. H. Weaver, Animal Husbandry Dept. of the College, compared feeding of whole soy beans as compared with feeding soy bean meal, calling attention to the "soft pork" developed by the former, against the very satisfactory results with the latter, wherefrom the oil has been removed, so that the product becomes highly palatable to livestock.

New officers elected are W. J. Morse, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C., pres.; H. D. Hughes, field crops department, Iowa State College, vice-pres.; J. S. Parks, fields crops department, University of Ohio, sec'y-treas.

Next year's meeting will be held at the Arlington experiment farm, Washington, D. C.

New Feed Trade Marks

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Farm Buro Service Co., No. 312,196 for dairy feeds. This is a representation of a seal bearing the words "Farm Bureau" and "Dairy Feed."

Atlanta, Ga.—Alco Feed Mills, No. 307,026 for horse, mule, dairy, poultry and hog feeds. The mark consists of the word "Swastika," appearing in capital letters over the familiar Indian good-luck sign.

San Francisco, Cal.—California-Hawaiian Milling Co., No. 316,120 on "Vita-Greens," for dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal and dehydrated alfalfa meal. The word alone, in capital letters, constitutes the mark.

Petaluma, Cal.—Golden Eagle Milling Co., No. 297,188, on prepared poultry feeds. This consists of a series of wavy vertical lines, inclosing a center open space, which bears near the top the words "Lacto Milk Feeds." The lines are red.

Memphis, Tenn.—International Sugar Feed No. Two Co. No. 314,113 for stock food, this being a green bag with appropriate horizontal decorations near the top and bottom. No. 314,114, is the same thing for the same company, except that the color is red.

Bryan, Tex.—Ward Mooring, No. 315,864 on alfalfa leaf meal, concentrated alfalfa meal, and alfalfa stem meal for use as live stock and poultry feeds. This is a circular inclosure for the wording "Alfalfa," "Products" "Protein," and "Vitamin," around a rectangular inclosure for the lettering "A 1," a representation of a star appearing between the A and the "1."

Denver, Colo.—Four trade marks, with serial numbers 313,926; 313,928; 313,929; and 313,931, the Mountain States Mixed Feed Co. for poultry feed, dairy feed, pig meal, hog fattener, horse and mule feed, polished cracked corn, clipped rolled barley, sweetened barley, sweetened corn, alfalfa molasses feed, and rabbit rolled mix. The first consists of "The Feed Bins of the West," in capital letters and inclosed in quotation marks, with principal letters underscored. The second is the letters "M.S." The third is a red circular background bearing "M.S. Hy-Kwalty Feeds" in outline lettering. The fourth is a circular background with the name of the company formed in capital letters around its inner edge to inclosed a smaller circular background of a mountain scene with the company's monogrammed insignia. The company also has No. 313,930, a diamond shaped background with the lettering "M. S. Standard Feeds."

Limestone for Beef Cattle

Steer calves made the most economical gains on a ration of ground shelled corn, 1.5 lbs. cottonseed meal, 2% of ground limestone and prairie hay, according to a study on limestone in feeding, by W. L. Blizzard at the Oklahoma experiment station.

When 3.5 lbs. of cottonseed meal were fed the rate of gain was decreased and the cost of gains was the highest of all lots. The use of 2.5 lbs. of cottonseed meal increased the rate and reduced the cost of gains as compared with a ration containing 3.5 lbs. of cottonseed meal and no limestone, but was not as economical at the 1.5 lbs. of cottonseed meal ration.

The American Farm Buro Federation will hold its convention Sept. 14 and 15 at Chicago.

R. T. FRIEND

Lafayette Indiana

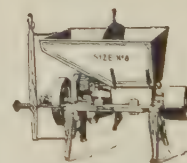
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Circular Tells How To Mix Dairy Feeds

"Grain Mixtures for Dairy Feeding" is the title of Agricultural Extension Circular 27, just reprinted at University Farm, St. Paul, as a guide for grain elevator operators, feed dealers and others who prepare mixed feeds for dairy farmers.

The booklet informs elevator men how to mix feeds that meet the needs of dairy farmers and helps them advise farmers who ask for information.

Listing the desirable points of a feed mixture, the circular states that the protein content is first in importance. This should vary with the roughage to be fed. With legume hay, such as clover or alfalfa, the grain mixture should contain about 16% crude protein. With a mixed hay, consisting of half-and-half timothy and legume, it should provide about 20% crude protein, while with prairie hay, timothy or corn fodder, the grain mixture should contain about 24% crude protein. These ratios apply whether silage is fed or not.

Variety is important in the feed mixture. Low-producing cows should have at least three different kinds of grain or by-products, while heavy-producing cows should have at least five, and there is some advantage in a still greater variety. Mixtures should be bulky, and be of a character that will not become pasty when wet. They should be palatable and free from weed seeds, as these might get into the fields with manure.

Formulas for a dozen or more grain mixtures are presented in the circular, and classified to show the type of roughage for which each is best adapted.

Power Requirements for Grinding Vary With Grain

A great deal of variation exists in the power requirements of various operators of grinding equipment due to variations in the kinds of grain ground and the degree of fineness demanded by the mill patrons.

Available figures show that it requires from 2 to 50 kw. hours to grind a ton of grain, depending upon the moisture content of the grain and how finely the product is ground. Seasonal influences affect grinding costs also.

In the fall, when grain is new and damp, especially if it contains much foreign matter, the average attrition mill eats up more power than when the weather is cold and the grain is brittle and hard.

Increasing fineness of grinding demands an increasing ratio of power, and wear and tear on the machinery. This being true it is obvious that higher rates should be charged for this character of grinding than for medium or coarse. From the standpoint of the cattle or hog feeder, medium grinding has demonstrated its efficiency and from the standpoint of the grinder this is a profitable class of grinding.

Experiments using medium ground grains fed to cows as the basis for comparison, have demonstrated that whole grain produced 11.3 per cent less milk at a 12.1 per cent greater cost per 100 lbs. of milk; cracked grain produced 5.8 per cent less milk at 6.5 per cent greater cost; pulverized grain produced 5.4 per cent less milk at 16.1 per cent greater cost.

Experiments with pigs likewise demonstrated greatest economy thru the use of medium ground grain.

Obviously discrimination should be made by the operator of the grinding equipment between the fellow who brings in a truckload of grain for grinding and the fellow who dashes up with a sackful in a model T Ford. The discrimination is automatically set in

grinding costs. There is no more reason why the dealer should take a loss to accommodate a poor buyer, than there is for taking a loss on the large lot on which his machinery can be profitably operated. Discrimination in prices between classes of grinding, and quantities, will automatically tend to develop the kind of business which he can handle profitably.

Encourage Pure Livestock

As a leader in his community the elevator operator is frequently asked for advice on production problems. He is in a position to promote the development of his community if he will interest himself in the problems of his patrons.

Obviously the elevator operator with grinding and mixing equipment is interested in the sale of his products and service to the farmers. But wise operation will recognize the impossibility of obtaining maximum results from poor livestock, even with the finest feed.

So the wise operator will call to the attention of his feeders such experiments as that with beef cattle in Oklahoma, begun in 1929 and checked in 1930, which showed that high-grade calves return a greater profit than scrub calves or calves by purebred bulls and out of scrub cows. The high-grade calves required less feed per unit of gain than either of the others, whereas scrub calves required 116 lbs. more grain and 85 lbs. more hay to produce 100 lbs. of gain.

12 Rules of Ethics for Southern Mixed Feed Trade

After some revision, and refusal to accept one unnamed resolution, the Federal Trade Commission has turned back to the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n a set of 12 resolutions divided into two sets of rules, which were formulated at a trade practice conference for that organization, held in Louisville in May.

In effect these rules define trade practices as follows:

Rule 1. Opposes attempts to break existing contracts between patrons and competitive companies.

Rule 2. Opposes attempts to hire valued employees of competitors and thereby cripple competitive organizations.

Rule 3. Opposes false branding designed to mislead the purchaser.

Rule 4. Opposes imitation of names, trademarks, slogans or other identifying marks of competitors in attempt to mislead the purchaser, or prospective purchaser.

Rule 5. Opposes attempts to mislead customers and prospective patrons regarding quantities, qualities, substance or weight of products offered for sale.

Rule 6. Opposes practice of shipping products that do not meet the standards set by samples first examined, without due consent of the receiver.

Rule 7. Opposes payment or allowance of rebates, refunds, commissions, or unearned discounts in any form.

Rule 8. Opposes defamation of competitors as unfair competition.

Rule 9. Opposes selling mixed feeds and feed materials below cost with intent to injure competitor and restrain trade.

Rule A. Contracts, written or oral should be performed in full and to the letter.

Rule B. Condemns withholding from or inserting in the invoice or contract statements

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the October delivery:

| | July 25 | Aug. 1 | Aug. 8 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 22 |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Bran | \$10.40 | \$10.65 | \$10.25 | \$11.10 | \$10.25 |
| Shorts | \$11.90 | \$12.25 | \$10.75 | \$12.00 | \$11.30 |
| Midds. | \$11.25 | \$11.25 | \$10.50 | \$11.15 | \$10.50 |

which tend to make such a false record, wholly or in part.

Rule C. Creates a com'lite on trade practices to cooperate with the Federal Trade Commission and to perform "such acts as may be proper to put these rules into effect."

Import permit fees have been increased by Czechoslovakia on grains and flour from one-half to 1 per cent of the invoice price.

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|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Attrition mills | Gluten, feed, meal |
| Alfalfa meal | Hammer mills |
| Blood, dried | Iodine |
| Bone meal | Iron oxide |
| Buttermilk, dried, | Linseed meal, cake |
| semi-solid | Meat meal, scrap |
| Calcium, carbonate, | Minerals |
| phosphate | Mineral mixtures |
| Cocoonut oil meal | Molasses |
| Cod liver oil | Oyster shell, crushed |
| Charcoal | Peanut meal |
| Commercial feeds | Phosphates, rock |
| Cottonseed meal, | Potassium, chlorid |
| cake | iodide |
| Feed mixers | Salt |
| Feed concentrates | Screenings |
| Feeders for mills | Skim milk, dried |
| Fish meal | Soybean, meal |
| Formulas | Tankage |
| | Yeast for feeding |

Information Bureau
GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

New York, N. Y.—Tho the Oyster Shell Products Corp. has taken over the plant, equipment and other assets of the Gulf Crushing Co. at Morgan City, La., it has retained the sales policies, methods and office personnel of that organization and is continuing the manufacture of Reef Brand oyster shell as well as its own Pilot Brand.

Egg production fell off in July as compared with June, the records show. The 10 highest producing flocks and the 10 lowest showed a wide range in production, the former averaging 17 eggs per hen and the later 7.6 eggs per hen. The average egg price received by the recorded poultry men was only 14.3 cents per dozen, the receipts per bird from all sources were just about twice the actual expenses, according to the records.

Washington, D. C.—The present outlook is for fewer hens but for heavy feeding and relatively high egg production per hen during the fall and winter. With 5 per cent fewer hens and about 10 per cent fewer young chickens available from which pullets may be saved the number of layers are expected to be reduced. But feed prices are materially reduced and it looks like an abundance of corn and wheat will be available.—from A. R. Tuttle, agricultural statistician, U. S. D. A.

"Slipped Tendons" are a minor phase of rickets, according to information from R. L. Kemper, chemist for the Early & Daniel Co. He refers to several experiments wherein the basal rations were the same, the only variations being in cod liver oil and in vegetable oils. With sufficient lime-phosphorus in the ration poultry demonstrated inability to assimilate sufficient minerals to prevent slipped tendons and various degrees of rachitic conditions without the aid of vitamin D as found in good grades of cod liver oil.

Chicago, Ill.—V. W. Peterson, a former feed salesman, who organized the Ful-Flavor Poultry Corp. here and opened for business with a batch of brooders, a 22x90 ft. garage, a lot of 1,000 White Rock chicks and a disposition to succeed in the nursery broiler business, early last April, has demonstrated that this method of producing high-class broilers may be profitable. His first lot of birds consumed 3,800 lbs. of feed, and were ready for market at seven weeks of age. Mr. Peterson cut the time over 36 per cent,

Alfalfa Meal Production

Approximately 33,500 tons of meal were in store at mills at the first of July, according to reports received from meal grinders by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This, together with the month's grindings, made an aggregate supply for July of approximately 46,200 tons. Stocks at the close of July were about 32,500 tons. Domestic consumption accounts for most of the difference of 13,700 tons, since exports in recent months have been relatively small. Exports during June totaled 180 short tons.

Alfalfa meal production in the United States follows:

| Month— | 1931-32 | 1930-31 | 1929-30 | 1928-29 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| July | 12,676 | 22,272 | 24,408 | 26,707 |
| August | | 28,614 | 28,884 | 38,716 |
| September | | 40,025 | 32,252 | 42,925 |
| October | | 24,994 | 40,847 | 40,427 |
| November | | 27,705 | 27,785 | 33,132 |
| December | | 25,646 | 42,077 | 31,898 |
| January | | 33,285 | 44,821 | 51,232 |
| February | | 15,403 | 41,653 | 37,393 |
| March | | 13,140 | 22,871 | 27,893 |
| April | | 12,141 | 15,588 | 14,659 |
| May | | 10,617 | 11,197 | 8,686 |
| June | | 22,242 | 30,666 | 19,385 |
| Total for year... | 12,676 | 291,677 | 362,049 | 374,053 |

and the feed consumption 44½ per cent. Then he did another good stunt by merchandising his production under his own brand name, which enabled its high quality to bring high prices.

Half the cost of keeping a hen is in the feed according to the New York State College of Agriculture, each hen eating about 90 lbs. a year for slightly better than average production. With due allowance for variations in prices between eggs and feeds this means that the hen has had to produce from 60 to 70 eggs per year to pay for her feed. Multiplying this by 2 shows that she has had to produce from 120 to 130 eggs per year to pay for her keep. A greater number than this is needed if the hen is to show a profit. Which means that good healthy stock and good feed are essential to the poultry feeder's pocket-book.

Improvement in Egg Production

Averages are sometimes misleading, yet they are mileposts for the poultry man to shoot at and surpass as far as possible. The records kept by the poultry extension department of the Iowa State College in the calendar record ass'n, indicate the average production of eggs per hen is up.

Wm. R. Whitfield, poultry extension specialist, lets it be known that the average egg production per hen for the year up to the middle of August was 8.8 eggs ahead of last year. So far during the record year, which ends Nov. 1, the hens have averaged 110 eggs each.

Wyoming Poultry Feeding Studies

F. J. Kohn, making poultry studies at the Wyoming experiment station, found that replacing the corn in a laying mash with ground barley had no bad effect on egg production.

Feeding whole grain from hoppers opened about 3 p. m. saved labor and appeared to have a beneficial effect in prolonging the production period as compared with feeding grain in the litter.

In experiments at the Lyman substation white leghorns receiving a ration in which 20% of the mash and 50% of the scratch feed was corn, laid an average of 194 eggs one year and 121 eggs the next. The average production when barley replaced the corn was 208 and 119 eggs, respectively.

Combating Poultry Diseases

The health of a flock is of much concern. Hence careful consideration should be given to the prevention of diseases and to flock treatment of diseases and minor ailments which can be cured. Worms, lice and mites, bowel troubles, lung troubles and similar griefs fall into this classification. Hygienic and sanitary conditions, with good feeding, will put poultry on a profitable basis.

Since so many backyard raisers of poultry and so many small farm flocks often fail to receive the attention they deserve, there is still room for the sale of remedies, for cure as well as for prevention, and from this the

dealer in feeds is in a position to profit. Handling major poultry remedies should be a profitable sideline for the local grinder and feed dealer.

The federal farm board thru the national grain corporation continues to furnish wheat out of store at Minneapolis and St. Paul to mills, notwithstanding the fact that the premium for July wheat in Minneapolis over Kansas City is sufficiently in excess of the shipping difference of 10½c a bushel on cash grain to draw liberal quantities of winter wheat from the southwest. In face of these facts is it any surprise that the co-operatives referred to are demanding a change in the program?—E. J. Smiley, sec'y Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.



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The 1930 Buckwheat Crop and the Farm Board

From an Address by FRANKLIN L. LEWIS,
Before New York Hay & Grain Ass'n

The buckwheat business of this crop year has been one of most startling changes. At the convention of the Buckwheat Millers and Dealers Ass'n held in Elmira in September last, the consensus of opinion arrived at from the reports of about 75 dealer members representing all the buckwheat sections in New York and Pennsylvania, being, that the crop would be the smallest in the history of the business. The natural conclusion reached was that the price would be correspondingly high at the start—which it was. We know what happened shortly after; the price started off at \$2 per cwt. to the farmer and everyone bought and bought heavily on that basis. Late rains and perfectly ideal harvesting conditions changed the whole aspect and we found ourselves holding the bag and facing a precipitate decline in price—reaching the lowest level in my recollection and a cutting down in use by the mixers of poultry feed because of the extremely low price of wheat and other grains which they use.

The buckwheat business has been helped this year by the export trade. Last year there was practically none, whereas this year there has been just enough to stimulate the trade and prevent any dumping on the market. The exports to date have been 175,000 bushels from New York and there is still a moderate demand.

The present state of the market is a hand to mouth affair with very small stocks on buyers' hands, and the prospect of a gradual shrinkage of grain and a relatively moderate advance in price.

Fortunately for the growers, the Farm Board did not see fit to advise them to hold their goods for a higher market, and I be-

lieve that the bulk of their buckwheat was disposed of when the market was at its best, which I hope will permit me to digress from the subject to discuss the grain trade in general and the relation of the Farm Board thereto:

When I was called to Washington shortly after the formation of the Farm Board (at the request of the Senator of my home state—New Jersey) to give my views on the manner of handling this most complicated problem, I was in conference with Mr. Legge, Gov. McKelvie and Mr. Wilson (of New York) I freely expressed my doubt as to the feasibility of enlisting one hundred percent of the farmers into co-operative associations. I said that they could not muster fifty percent; that the very nature of the farmer revolted at the idea of his being deprived of the privilege of selling his products when, where and to whom he saw fit—not in the spirit of opposition to the Government but rather in one of resentment against any encroachment of his rights as a free and intelligent citizen. Farmers naturally resent any question as to their loyalty or any inference that they lacked the business acumen to carry on their own affairs without a guardian.

Let the farmer alone! He always has and always will be able to take care of himself. Put the Farm Board out of business or make it inoperative. Every time it makes a statement, down goes the price of wheat! If it was abolished today wheat would be 20c higher tomorrow, and in one month the wheat problem would cease to exist. The constant and oft repeated reference to the 250 million bushels of wheat is in itself enough to cause hysteria every time Mr. Stone mentions it.

Keep politics out of business. These agitators in Washington whose hearts are bleeding for the poor farmer are to be pitied but the farmers are not being fooled. They

have been, but they're getting wise—having lived on glittering promises for two years they know what to expect.

I have travelled over the length and breadth of this land for many years in my vocation of a hay and grain dealer, and put myself on record in saying that the farmer is the one citizen of this great land of ours who can look after himself. He is self-supporting, independent, self-respecting and never throws himself on any charity. He can work out his own salvation if left to his own devices. He has always dealt with the middleman, either in the nature of a local dealer, miller or elevator man. He is not afraid of them; he likes them. He can store his goods, if he doesn't care to sell, and can secure a substantial advance or sell outright and get his money. He also knows the market every hour of the day. The much derided exchanges are his source of information. For years and years he prospered and was happy under these conditions.

Meat Meal in Low Cost Crate Fattening Ration

A total of 838 birds were used in a study on crate fattening, reported by R. S. Dearstyne in "Studies with Poultry in North Carolina," wherein comparison was made between two types of fattening rations for finishing broilers in crates.

The first ration was corn meal, pulverized oats, and meat meal 40: 40: 20; the second was corn meal, pulverized oats, meat meal and dried milk 38: 38: 10: 14. The feed was mixed to a batter with water and fed three times daily. The feeding period covered 8 to 11 days.

Birds in lot 1 made an average gain of .53 lb. per head; those in lot 2 gained an average of .555 lb. per head. Lot 1 consumed 3 lbs. less feed than lot 2, and its cost per lb. of gain was 11.6 cents compared with [Concluded on page 242 last column]

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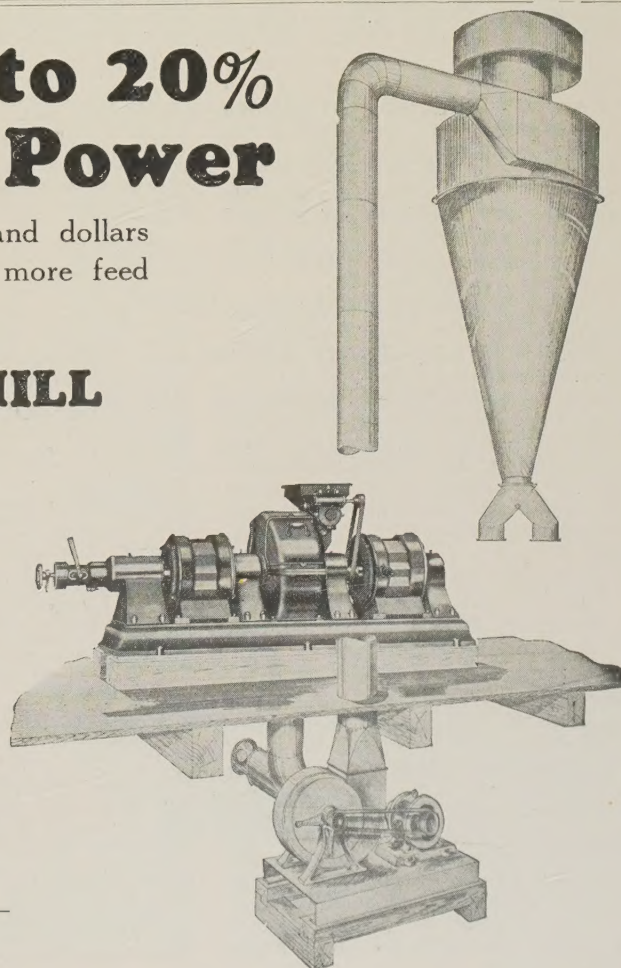
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Livestock Nutrition

By JOHN THOMPSON

Feed dealers and manufacturers of commercial feeds hold annual meetings at which the principal problems under discussion pertain to animal nutrition and the latest information extant on that subject. Many feeders would enjoy sitting in at these meetings for papers are read and addresses given by some of the leading authorities on the feeding of livestock. This is especially true of the meetings held by the manufacturers of feeds, who are ever-alert for improving their products.

The manufacture and sale of commercial feeds for livestock is a highly competitive business and those who hope to remain in the business must be constantly abreast of the times and in close touch with the world's leading nutrition experts.

Many men who read about feeding tests in their trade journals are slow to put new facts into practice. It seems to take the direct contact of the "resale" feed salesman with the feeder to persuade him to put into practice feeding methods with which he is already familiar. The average feeder needs to be shown by a demonstration on his own farm that a ration which has given excellent results at an experiment station will turn out equally well on the farm.

Most feeders practice better feeding methods today than they did 10 or 15 years ago. They pay more attention to supplying balanced rations to their livestock than they used to. Especially is this true of a large percentage of the dairymen and poultrymen, due probably to the fact that the effect of good feeding shows itself more quickly and more definitely with a milk cow and a hen than it does with a meat producing animal.

That the feeder is intensely interested in livestock feeding problems is not difficult to understand when one realizes according to a survey made by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets, in 1929, that the feeders of this state spent approximately \$30,000,000 for mill feeds, mixed protein feeds, the common farm grains and the high protein concentrates. This represents a big sum of money and for that reason, if for no other, it is of prime importance that these purchased feeds be used to the best possible advantage. In 1929, according to the best available figures, no less than 10 million tons of mixed feed alone were manufactured and sold in the United States.

Recent investigations at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, the New York (Cornell) Experiment Station and other similar institutions have demonstrated that the recommendations of the past with reference to the required percentage of protein in a good dairy ration have been higher than necessary. For example, the animal husbandry department of Cornell University recently issued the following statement, based upon a feeding trial that has been in operation since 1928:

"With medium clover mixed hay and corn silage, a 16 per cent protein concentrate gave as much milk as a 20 to 24 per cent mixture."

This seems that with a good quality of alfalfa hay and corn silage, 12% to 13% of total protein in the grain ration should give good returns for cows producing up to 60 pounds of 3.5% milk. While it is true that a lower percentage of protein is being recommended for the dairy ration, it is equally true that quality of protein is being stressed much more than formerly. Since the discovery of the relation of vitamins to the digestion and assimilation of food by livestock and the function of certain mineral elements in nutrition, it has also been found

that proteins from different sources have different nutritive values. That is, a given quantity of proteins from two different sources may have greater feeding value than the same quantity of either one fed alone. Again a mixed feed containing protein from three or four different sources may have a greater balancing value than one carrying protein from two different sources, so that a smaller amount of such a mixed protein concentrate will be needed for balancing a grain ration carrying a given amount of carbohydrates and fat, than when a protein feed derived from a single source is used.

A good example of this is the comparative value of tankage and a mixture of 50% tankage and 25% each of linseed meal and alfalfa meal, for balancing a home-grown grain ration for hogs. Pound for pound, these two protein concentrates have about the same feeding value, yet tankage contains a much higher percentage of total protein than the so-called trinity mixture. Again, a mixture of 50% tankage and 50% powdered skim milk has the same feeding value as pure tankage for hog feeding purposes, though the latter contains 60% of protein while the mixture carries only 45%.

It is largely because of the advantage that exists in incorporating proteins from several different sources into one protein concentrate that mixed feeds often have an advantage, pound for pound, over feeds carrying protein from only one source.

Feeds Run "As Certified"

Some defense of the manufacturer of proprietary feeds often accused of using inferior ingredients in the production of feeds offered for sale, lies in the "Commercial Feeding Stuffs" report of L. S. Walker and E. F. Boyce of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural Experiment Station at Burlington. This Bulletin 321 lists analysis of feeds inspected by the state inspectors, and the defense reads in part:

Microscopic examination is made of "proprietary goods" in order to determine if all the ingredients claimed to be used are present and to note if others have been added. The fact that a brand meets its protein, fat and fiber guarantees does not tell the whole story, for the value of nutrients from different sources varies. A protein, for instance, from one source only may be much less useful than one from another.

The writer uses the verb "seem" advisedly, and for this reason: The microscopist reports for almost all of the samples he examined that they were "as certified." He was able to identify each and every ingredient which the manufacturer claimed to use. In some cases, however, he was unable to find certain ingredients claimed to be present and reported these as "not detected." In some cases extremely small amounts of one or more ingredients may be used. A manufacturer who uses 10 pounds of salt in a ton claims it. If he uses five pounds of fish meal he claims it. In such a case the microscopist's job is akin to that of the searcher for the needle in the haystack. Salt, limestone and bone meal are present in very fine particles and in relatively small amounts, perhaps 10 pounds apiece in a ton. They are heavy, heavier than are most, if not indeed all, of the other ingredients. During transportation by rail the bags and their contents are subjected to constant vibration, which tends to favor the passage of these fine particles from the center to the surface of the bag. This mechanical separation within the package doubtless accounts in the main for the failure of the microscopist to find these ingredients, for the sampler's tube passes through the middle of the sacks. Salt, limestone and bone meal are cheap and hence it is quite safe to assume that as a matter of fact they are used whenever their presence is claimed.

No evidence is in hand that indicated attempt to deceive or to adulterate. With relatively few exceptions the proprietary feeds, sampled in April, 1930, carried what they were said to contain. Of course many of them contained poor stuff; but their labels said so plainly and buyers presumably knew what they were buying.

Farm Board Signs Its Own Death Warrant

With its sophomoric proposal to plow under a third of the standing cotton crop to aid prices, the Farm Board signs its own death warrant. Why, indeed, should the people of the United States pay good salaries to men for advising the farmers to destroy the crops they have raised so painstakingly?

The feebleness of the schemes offered by the Farm Board, the aimless character of its market operations and the readiness it has shown to lay the blame on Russia or the weather or the farmers themselves are final proof that the board is serving no useful purpose.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

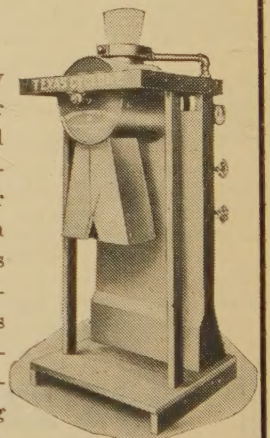
Meat Meal in Fattening Ration

[Continued from page 241]

14.1 cents in lot 2. The milk ration, however, produced a better type of meat than the one in which meat meal was the only source of animal protein.

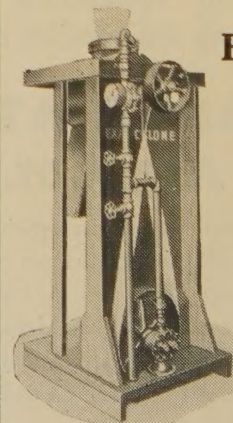
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Rear view of Texas Cyclone Sweet Feed Mixer.

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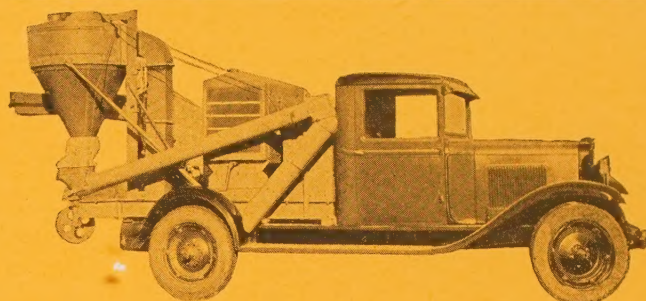
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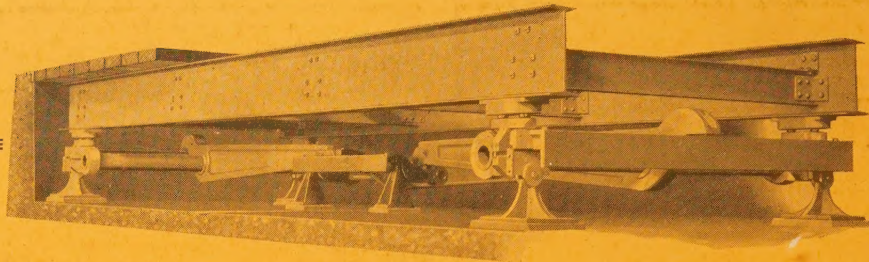
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